

# The Adams Sentinel.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

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## Choice Poetry.

### EARLY RISING AND PRAYER.

BY HENRY VAUGHAN.

When first thy eyes unveil, give thy soul leave  
To do the like: thy body lead for-ward  
The spirit's duty: True hearts spread and leave  
Lips their food, as flowers do to the sun;  
Give him thy first thoughts, then, so shalt thou keep  
Him company all day, and in thine sleep.

You never sleep the sun up; prayer should  
Dawn with the day; these are set awful hours  
'Tis not heaven and not the morn; was not good  
After sun rises; for day's suns flowers.  
Rise to present the sun; sleep doth sin shut.  
And Heaven's gate opens when the world's is shut.

Walk with thy fellow creatures; note the lark  
And whistles among them. Not a spire  
Or leaf but hath its morning hymn; each bush  
And oak doth know I am. Canst thou not sing?  
O leave thy robes and follies; go this way,  
And thou art sure to prosper all the day.

Serve God before the world; let him not go  
Until thou hast a blessing; then resign  
The whole unto him, and remember who  
Prevail'd by wrestling ere the sun did shine.

Four on upon the stones; weep for thy sin;  
Then journey on and have an eye to heav'n's  
Mornings are mysteries; the first, world's youth.  
Man's resurrection, and the future's bud.

Shroud in their birth: the crown of life, light, truth,  
Is styled their star; the stone and hidden fold.  
Three blessings wait upon them, one of which  
Should move them—make us holy, happy, rich.

When the world's up, and every swam abroad,  
Keep thy temper; mix not with each day;  
Despatch necessities. Life hath a load  
Which must be carried on, and safely may;  
Yet keep those cures without thee; let the heart  
Be God's alone, and choose the better part.

## MEMORY.

Soft as rays of sunlight stealing  
On the dawning day;  
Sweet as chimes of bells pealing  
When eve falls away;  
Sad as winds at night that mean  
Through the heart or mountain lone,  
Come the thoughts of days now gone  
On manhood's memory.

As the sunbeams from the heaven  
Hide at eve their light,  
As the bells when fade the even  
Peal not on the night;  
As the night winds cease to sigh  
When the rain falls from the sky,  
Pass the thoughts of days now gone  
From age's memory.

Yet the sunlight in the morning  
Forth again sweet break,  
And the bells give sweet warning  
To the world to wake.  
Soon the winds shall freely breathe  
O'er the mountain's purple breast;  
But the path is lost in death—  
He hath no memory.

## General Remarks.

### THE MISCHIEF MAKER.

CONFIDENCE OF SOCIAL LIFE.

"Nor do they trust their tongues alone,  
But speak a language of their own,  
Can read a soul, a string, or look,  
Far better than a printed book;  
Convey a tale in a frown,  
Or wink a reputation down."

The duties and obligations of social life  
are often misunderstood, as well as sadly  
violated. The confidence of friends is  
abused, and the insidious, the hypocritical  
and the malignant, take advantage of  
thoughtless expressions, uttered perhaps,  
in moments of excitement, to provoke dis-  
trust, foment jealousy, and thus cause bit-  
terness and ill-will. It has been well and  
forcibly said, that to "treason what you  
have heard in social intercourse, is some-  
times a deep treachery, and when it is not  
treachery, it is often foolish." The life  
tanker, who runs from door to door, listens  
eagerly to all that is said, then repeats,  
exaggerates, or by wicked insinuation, con-  
veys a meaning that was never intended,  
is a source of infinite mischief, and often of  
bitter and hopeless feuds between neighbors  
and families. We cannot conceive of no  
treachery more deplorable or more unemula-  
ble, than that which abuses the frankness  
and confidence of an honest nature, and by  
persuasion or distortion, creates an offence  
and inflicts a wound, where nothing of the  
kind was intended. Thus, a confidential  
conversation will be repeated, with the  
most solemn injunctions not to betray the  
mischief-maker, who not only tells the whole  
truth but adds some unauthorized interpreta-  
tion, or describes the manner as having  
been offensive, when the fact was exactly  
otherwise. Some dark suggestion, hint or  
insinuation, is also made, and thus a playful  
remark or a frank expression, is tortured into  
a slander, an insult or a slight. The breach  
thus created—unwittingly created,  
so far as the original parties are concerned—  
is widened from day to day, by a double  
system of treachery and betrayal—the mis-  
chief-maker professing to be confidential  
with both parties, and engineering secrecy  
upon both. Hence, hearts become estranged,  
friendships are broken, and affliction is  
sifted. There are, we are aware, many  
mischief-makers, who are so, thoughtlessly,  
foolishly, and without any deep, deliberate  
or serious design of doing evil. They are  
simply blabbers or tattlers, who lack discre-  
tion, judgment and common sense, and who  
have never been able to practice the philo-  
sophy of holding their tongues. The impor-  
tance of such is soon detected, and thus by  
the practice of a little caution, their power  
to do harm is nullified. But there are  
others who are subtle, wily and adroit, and  
who, as if prompted by some insatiable

fiend, seek for and study every opportunity  
to undermine, underrate, darken character,  
destroy reputation, impair confidence, and  
sever friendship. We can conceive of no  
darker illustration of human depravity.

There is scarcely an individual in exist-  
ence who could not be injured, seriously if  
not fatally, by such insidious and double-  
faced guile. It is impossible at all times to  
be watchful and wary, especially in social  
life, and when the intercourse is free, frank  
and undisguised. At such moments the  
thoughts and feelings are apt to be expres-  
sed with the utmost freedom, and even the  
weakness and prejudices of cherished  
friends to be alluded to, not in bitterness or  
unkindness, but in confidence, sincerity and  
sympathy. If, however, a malicious mis-  
chief-maker happens to be at hand, it is the  
easiest thing in the world to misrepresent  
the real facts of the case, as to annoy, irri-  
tate and inflame—to create a sentiment of  
distrust and of coldness, and thus to lay the  
foundation of a misunderstanding which, if  
followed up, is sure to end in enmity and  
ill-will. Some persons are, moreover, quite  
sensitive on certain subjects, while others are  
particularly credulous. The mischief-maker  
is sure to discover all this, and to display  
his game accordingly. We some time  
since heard the particulars of a sad case.

A young lady was engaged to be married,  
and the wedding day was fixed. Meanwhile  
her affianced was accidentally thrown into  
the society of a former lover, and he either  
recklessly or maliciously made an insinua-  
tion, utterly unfounded, as was afterward  
shown—which shook the confidence of the  
intended husband, provoked a misunder-  
standing, and led to a final separation. He  
soon after left the city for California, was  
seized with illness, and died on the way!  
Her fate was equally melancholy, and is  
embodied in the touching lines of the poet:

"A whisper broke the air—  
A soft, light tone, and low,  
Yet hushed with shame and woe—  
Now might it only perish there!  
Now might it only perish there!  
Now might it only perish there!  
Now might it only perish there!"

Another voice has been heard it clear,  
And to it we listen now,  
From ear to ear—how true to ear,  
Until it reached a gentle heart,  
And that it broke!"

But who cannot point out illustrations!  
The vice is heartless, cruel, and dangerous,  
and its victims, directly or indirectly, may  
be counted by thousands. It is such an  
easy thing to wound a sensitive spirit. It  
is so light a task to stain or soil the reputa-  
tion. How many merchants have their  
credit ruined—how many honest men have  
their prospects blighted, and their families  
subjected to all the horrors of poverty—  
how many unkindnesses have been provoked—  
how many ties of love have been severed—  
how many hearts have been lacerated—  
how many families have been made misera-  
ble by the thoughtless or the vicious, the  
heartless or the crafty and malignant propen-  
sity of the mischief-maker! The poor  
wretch who, in a moment of necessity, and  
laboring under all the horrors of hunger,  
commits some petty theft, with the object  
of satisfying the cravings of nature, is  
promptly arrested, convicted, and sent to  
"jailhouse." But how many destroyers  
of the peace of families, disrupters of the  
happiness of households—in brief, moral  
assassins of character—perform their wicked  
work so artfully, stealthily and hypo-  
critically, that they see the ruin and the  
wreck they make, and yet contrive to escape  
the responsibility.—*Pennsylvania Inquirer.*

Good Rules and Good Management.  
One of the best farmers in the State of  
New York has the following rules and regu-  
lations agreed to and signed by every man  
he hires:

It is expected that all persons employed on the  
farm of ——— will carefully attend to the  
following system:

Regularity in hours.  
Punctuality in cleaning and putting  
away implements.  
Humility to animals.  
Neatness and cleanliness in personal ap-  
pearance.  
Decency in deportment and conversation.  
Implicit obedience to the proprietor and  
foreman.

Ambition to learn and excel in farming.  
No liquor or strong drink of any kind to  
be allowed.

Maxims of Order and Neatness.  
1. Perform every operation in the proper  
season.  
2. Perform every operation in the best  
manner.  
3. Complete every part of an operation  
as you proceed.  
4. Finish one job before you begin another.  
5. Secure your work and tools in an or-  
derly manner.  
6. Clean every tool when you leave off  
work.  
7. Return every tool and implement to  
its place at night.

Knowledge may slumber in the mem-  
ory, but it never dies; it is like the dorm-  
ouse in the ivied tower, that sleeps while  
winter lasts, but awakes with the warm  
breath of spring.

The growth of grace is like the pol-  
ishing of metals. There is first an opaque  
surface; and by and by a spark darts out;  
then a strong light; till at length it  
seems lack a perfect image of the sun that  
shines upon it.—*Lycius.*

To be able to bear provocation, is an  
argument of great wisdom, and to forgive it  
of a great mind.

## Society of Women.

No society is more profitable, because  
none more refined and provocative of virtue,  
than that of refined, sensible women. God  
enshrined peculiar goodness in the form of  
woman, that her beauty might win; her  
gentle voice invite; and the desire of her  
favor persuade men's sterner souls to leave  
the paths of sinful strife, for the ways of  
pleasantness and peace. But when woman  
falls from her best eminence, and rational  
enjoyments, into the vain coquette, and  
flattered idolater of fashion, she is unworthy  
of an honorable man's love, or a sensible  
man's admiration. Beauty is then but at  
best

"A pretty plaything,  
Dear dearest."

We honor the chivalrous deference which  
is paid to our land to women. It proves  
that our men know how to respect virtue  
and pure affection, and that our women are  
worthy of such respect. Yet women should  
be something more than mere women to win  
us to their society. To be our companions,  
they should be fitted to be our friends;  
to rule our hearts, they should be deserving  
the approbation of our minds. There are  
many such, and that there are no more, is  
rather the fault of our sex, than their own;  
and despite all the unmanly scandals that  
have been thrown upon them in prose or  
verse, they would rather share in the rational  
conversation of men of sense, than listen  
to the silly compliments of fools; and a man  
dishonors them, as well as disgraces him-  
self, when he seeks their circle for idle pas-  
time, and not for improvement of his mind.  
—*Merch. Magazine.*

## Story for Boys.

It is related of a Persian mother, that on  
giving her son forty pieces of silver as his  
portion, she made him swear never to tell  
a lie, and said, "Go, my son, I consign thee  
to God, and we shall not meet again till  
the day of judgment."

The youth went away, and the party he  
travelled with was assaulted by robbers.—  
One fellow asked the boy what he had got,  
and he said, "forty dinars are sewed up in  
my garments." He laughed, thinking he  
jested. Another asked him the same ques-  
tion, and received the same answer.

At last the chief called him and asked  
him the same question, and he said, "I  
have forty dinars sewed up in my clothes." He  
ordered the clothes to be ripped open, and  
found the money.

"And how came you to tell this?" said  
he.  
"Because," replied the child, "I would  
not be false to my mother, whom I prom-  
ised never to tell a lie."

"Child," said the robber, "art thou so  
mild of thy duty to thy mother at thy  
years, and I am insensible at my age of the  
duty I owe to my God? Give me thy hand  
that I may swear repentance on it." He  
did so, and his followers were all struck  
with the scene.

"You have been our leader in guilt,"  
said they to the chief, "be the same in the  
path of virtue;" and they instantly made  
restitution of spoils, and vowed repentance  
on the boy's hand.

There is a moral in this story, which  
goes beyond the direct influence of the  
mother on the child. The noble sentiment  
infused into the breast of the child is again  
transfused from breast to breast, till there  
who feel it know not whence it came.—*Mrs.  
Waltley's Magazine.*

## Boys Look Here.

Remember, boys, that perseverance con-  
quers all things. You have heard of Henry  
Clay, a man now on the borders of the  
grave, revered by all men, of all parties, as  
a shining light. How did he acquire his  
greatness? Let him tell. In a speech at  
the examination of students of the law  
school at Boston, he said:

"Constant, persevering application will  
accomplish every thing. To this quality,  
if I may be allowed to speak of myself,  
more than anything else, do I owe the little  
success which I have attained. Left in  
early life to work my way alone, without  
friends or pecuniary resources, and with no  
other but a common education, I saw that  
the pathway before me was long, steep, and  
rugged, and that the light upon which I  
had ventured to fix the eye of my ambition,  
could only be reached by toil most severe,  
and a purpose indomitable. But, shrinking  
from no labor, and disheartened by no ob-  
stacles, I struggled on. No opportunity  
which the most watchful vigilance could se-  
cure, to exercise my powers, was permitted  
to pass by unimproved."

This is a worthy example for young men  
—and we hope they will generally imitate  
and follow it.

Who Shall Bear First?—In England,  
the fashionable world, it is believed, are  
governed by the following maxims:—"It  
is a mark of high breeding not to speak to  
a lady in the street, until you perceive she  
has noticed you by an inclination of the  
head. If you meet a lady of your acquain-  
tance in the street, it is her part to notice  
you first, unless intimate. The reason is,  
if you bow to a lady first, she may not choose  
to acknowledge it, and there is no remedy;  
but if she bow to you, you, as a gentleman,  
cannot do but."

The vanity of these distinctions on  
which mankind pride themselves will be  
sufficiently apparent if we consider the three  
places in which all men must meet on the  
same level—at the foot of the cross, in the  
grave, and at the judgment bar.

The first step to misery is to nourish  
in ourselves an affection for evil things, and  
the height of misery is to be able to in-  
dulge such affections.

We must believe God fully, or we  
shall profit little by a belief of him in  
part.

## Illustration of Faith.

"Father," said a little Welsh boy to his  
parent, who had been explaining the scrip-  
tures to his family, in the hall of what was  
once the manor-house, but which was then  
occupied by a farmer—"Father, you said  
you would one day, when I was old enough,  
teach me what Faith is. Am I old enough  
now?"

"Well, I think you are, Willy. Come  
to me," said his father, rising from his  
chair.

The boy no sooner approached, than his  
father raised him from the ground, and set  
him on the top of a double chest of draw-  
ers, that stood beside the wall. The child's  
color went and came, and he was evidently  
afraid to stand upright in so unusual a situ-  
ation.

"Now, Willy," said his father placing  
himself at a little distance, and holding out  
his arms—"Now, Willy, stand upright  
and jump into my arms."

The child's position and the father's  
command were alike calculated to produce  
alarm, and did produce it. But the father's  
look was calm, and kind, and serious, and  
the child had invited the lesson, so he had  
nothing for it but to turn his mind to  
compliance.

Raising himself somewhat, at length he  
made an effort to jump; but his heart failed  
him, and he drew back farther from the  
edge of the drawers.

"Ah, Willy," said his father, "thou hast  
no faith." Willy thought a  
moment, and perceived the nature and drift  
of his father's experiment. He came back  
again to the edge, and at this time he did  
make the spring, but so imperfectly, that  
with so divided a mind, that he would have  
fallen but for a beam of the ceiling just a-  
bove him, on which he clapped his hands  
and recovered himself.

His father smiled and said, "Willy, thou  
hast no faith yet; but that was better than  
the last. Come, try once more."

The look of quiet love in the father's  
face, and his still open arms, at length as-  
sured our hero there really was no danger;  
or it may be so much reverence and trust  
in a parental smile, that he forgot the dan-  
ger. Be this as it may, this time little  
Willy stood bold upright, and jumped over  
the dreadful gulf into his father's powerful  
arms. He looked up with a smile; and his  
father, setting him on the floor, said,  
"There, Willy, that was faith. There is  
the gulf of hell between you and eternal  
life; your Heavenly Father holds out for  
you the arms of his love, and sent his only  
Son to die and prove it to you. Trust him  
as you have trusted me, and you will save  
your soul."

For once that secrecy is enjoined upon  
you, it is implied a hundred times by the  
concurrent circumstances. All that your  
friend says to you as a friend, is entrusted  
to you only. Much of what a man tells  
you in the hour of affliction, in sudden an-  
ger, or in any outpouring of his heart,  
should be sacred.

To repeat what you have heard in social  
intercourse is sometimes a sad treachery;  
and when it is not treachery, it is often  
foolish. For you commonly relate but a  
part of what has happened, and even if you  
are able to relate that part with fairness it  
is still likely to be misconstrued as a word  
of many meanings, in a foreign tongue with-  
out the context.

There are few conversations which do not  
imply some degree of mutual confidence,  
however slight. And in addition to that  
which is said in confidence, there is gener-  
ally something which is peculiar though  
not confidential—which is addressed to the  
present company alone, though not confined  
to their secrecy. It is meant for them;  
and they are expected to understand it  
rightly.

Preservation of Shade Trees.—The en-  
tire efficacy of a decoration of tobacco in pre-  
serving elm, linden and other shade trees  
from the ravages of the worm, has been  
most satisfactorily established by repeated  
experiments. This specific, we learn, has  
been tried in Washington by the Commis-  
sioner of Public Buildings, on the elm in  
front of the Capitol steps, and by the Sec-  
retary of the War and Navy De-  
partments, on both elm and linden trees,  
and in each case was attended with the  
most perfect success. The destruction is de-  
structive both to the bug which feeds on  
these trees and to the egg which it deposits  
on the under side of the leaf. The proper  
time for the application is as soon as the  
leaves are well developed, at which time  
the presence of the bug may be easily per-  
ceived. The cost of the decoration is in-  
considerable.

Female Gold Diggers.—[The California  
gossip describes "two American ladies and  
a gentleman," as follows:—]  
"While the gent picks and shovels, one  
of the ladies—whose costume is a silk dress,  
covered with a man's coat, as now, we sup-  
pose, as she can suit the *Bloomer* in the  
mines—carries the dirt to the rocker, where  
the other lady sits working with all the ac-  
tivity of an old miner. We wish Califor-  
nia were well supplied with such ladies as  
these, who, instead of harassing their hus-  
bands about 'Woman's Rights' and 'Fem-  
inist' costumes, would work as well as rock  
the cradle."

Lord Bacon beautifully said, "If a  
man be gracious to strangers, it shows that  
he is a citizen of the world, and his heart  
is not bound up in one other island, but  
a continent that joins them."

More Gracious than Courtesy.—A formal,  
fashionable visitor thus addressed a little  
girl:  
"How are you, my dear?"  
"Very well, I thank you," she replied.  
The visitor then added, "Now, my dear,  
you should ask me how I am."

The child simply and honestly replied,  
"I don't want to know."

"My dear, don't say *that*, say *narrative*,"  
said a modest lady to her little son,  
who was relating a very interesting "tale."  
He had just read in the newspaper. While  
the little fellow was thinking of his mis-  
take, the old house dog walked in from the  
stom shaking his tail and looking fa-  
miliar at the boy, when he exclaimed:  
"Ma, what you make R. R. stop shaking  
his *narrative*?"

Is that a lightning-bug in the  
street?" asked a parboid old lady. "No,"  
grinned, said a pert miss, "it's a big-bug  
with a cigar."

## The Seller Sold.

An incident recently occurred in a town  
on the Connecticut river, which illustrates  
the danger of practical joking, and served,  
at the time, its purposes of fun and rail-  
lery. A certain barber happening in at a store,  
a clerk who wished to play the bar-  
ber a trick, offered him a bottle of bear's  
oil. The latter did not want it, but being  
over-urged took it, and paid for it. On his  
opening it in his shop, the oil was found to  
be lamp oil, with a very rank smell. Not-  
withstanding this, the clerk went into the  
barber's shop, to be shaved, preparatory  
to a ball. After the harvest of the chin  
was reaped, the clerk straightened himself  
up, and exclaimed, "now slap on the oil."  
A good handful was poured out, "slapped  
on," and rubbed in. A second handful fol-  
lowed, but, before it could be rubbed in,  
the clerk "smelt suttin," and leaped from  
the chair as if he had been shot, at the same  
time giving utterance to sundry expletives,  
coming under the equivoque of the statute  
against swearing. The barber assured the  
enraged customer that he had put bear's oil  
on his head, and from the very bottle he  
had sold him. If it was poor oil, it was  
the clerk's fault. There was no resisting  
this, and the matter was settled by refund-  
ing the money paid for the oil, and a  
shampooing at the clerk's expense. The  
clerk went to the ball, but the rank lamp oil  
stuck to his hair, and the snuffs of those  
who came near him, showed that the bar-  
ber was wicked when he shampooed him.

Moral.—Honesty is the best policy, and  
lamp oil is by no means the best thing to  
make the course of pleasure "run smooth."  
—*Springfield Republican.*

Anecdote of Professor Sedgwick.  
Illustrative of Professor Sedgwick's hu-  
mor for a joke, a story is told that when  
once on a visit to Scarborough, where he  
had an engagement to dine, he stopped by  
the wayside, and perched himself upon a  
heap of stones, as is his wont, pulled out  
his geological hammer, and began hammer-  
ing away in due style. While thus en-  
gaged, a lady drove up in a four-wheeled  
chaise. Interested, apparently, in his la-  
bor, and mistaking him for a stone-breaker,  
—for the Professor is not very particu-  
lar in the manner of dress when on geological  
excursions—the lady, after having asked a  
few questions as to whether he could earn  
his living by his occupation, how many  
children he had, and if he had brought  
them up to stone-breaking, to all of which  
the Professor replied with befitting thank-  
fulness and humility, gave him a shilling,  
and drove off. On his arrival at Scarbo-  
rough, whom should he meet at the table  
of his friend but the lady in question! The  
lady did not recognize him in his more civ-  
ilized attire, but expressed her conviction  
that she had seen his face before.

"O! yes, ma'am," replied Professor  
Sedgwick, "don't you remember speaking  
to a man on the road, asking him how man-  
y children he had, and giving him a shil-  
ling? Here it is," continued he, pulling  
the coin out of his pocket, "and I'll keep it  
for your sake."

So saying, the lively professor whipped  
the shilling into his pocket again, and very  
soon charmed the lady and the company  
with his extraordinary conversational pow-  
er.

Run and Runabouts.—Two men were  
arranged recently in Massachusetts for sell-  
ing liquor under the guise of an exhibition  
of rattlesnakes. The coupling of the two  
poisonous things together was exceedingly  
appropriate, for they are about equally dan-  
gerous in their use—though, perhaps,  
one can exhibit more victims than rattle-  
snakes. It appeared in evidence that the  
defendants set up an exhibition of rattles-  
nakes, to which they charged an admis-  
sion fee of twenty-five cents, and gave  
each person who came in a glass of liquor.

There being, however, an express decision  
of the Courts to the point, this ingenuity  
did not avail them, and they were bound  
over in the sum of one hundred dollars.

Spitting in the Face of a Regiment.—[An  
incident with one thousand points as is thus  
described in a letter from Vienna:—]  
"Very lately here a peasant was seen to  
laugh as an Austrian lieutenant (one thou-  
sand strong) was marching past. The offi-  
cer in command saw the laughing demon-  
stration, halted his party, placed the peasant  
against an adjoining wall, and then de-  
filing his men in a single file, ordered them  
to spit in the man's face as they marched  
past."

More Gracious than Courtesy.—A formal,  
fashionable visitor thus addressed a little  
girl:  
"How are you, my dear?"  
"Very well, I thank you," she replied.  
The visitor then added, "Now, my dear,  
you should ask me how I am."

The child simply and honestly replied,  
"I don't want to know."

"My dear, don't say *that*, say *narrative*,"  
said a modest lady to her little son,  
who was relating a very interesting "tale."  
He had just read in the newspaper. While  
the little fellow was thinking of his mis-  
take, the old house dog walked in from the  
stom shaking his tail and looking fa-  
miliar at the boy, when he exclaimed:  
"Ma, what you make R. R. stop shaking  
his *narrative*?"

Is that a lightning-bug in the  
street?" asked a parboid old lady. "No,"  
grinned, said a pert miss, "it's a big-bug  
with a cigar."

## A Good Anecdote.

A correspondent of the *Troy Budget*  
tells the following good story:—"It seems  
that the person who blows the bellows of  
the organ at St. Luke's Church, also attends  
to the furnace for warming the building;  
and having occasion during the service to  
"mend the fires," he left the bellows in  
charge of a man lately imported, and green  
as the Emerald Isle of his nativity before  
the potato rot. During his absence, the  
"Gloria in Excelsis" came, in the order of  
exercises, to be chanted, and Patrick was di-  
rected to furnish the *organ* element. A  
short time elapsed, but no music followed  
the louch of the lady who presided at the  
instrument. "Blow," whispered the fair  
organist. "Blow," repeated the leader;  
and "Blow, blow you, blow!" echoed the  
entire choir, but not a puff found its way  
into the vacant pipes, to wake the slumber-  
ing harmony. An investigation took place,  
with both his hands tightly clenched around  
the bellows handle, (a stick of some five  
feet long and two inches thick,) the end  
stuck in his mouth, his cheeks swelled to  
the utmost expansion, his eyes distended,  
and the perspiration streaming from his  
face—engaged in the vigorous but vain at-  
tempt to force his breath through the pores  
of the wood into the body of the instru-  
ment.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that  
some little time passed before the choir  
were able to screw up their mouths into  
that serious pucker requisite to the proper  
performance of the musical exercises."

Catching a Marshal.  
One afternoon recently a gentleman was  
riding up Washington street (says the  
Boston Daily Bee,) behind an animal which  
he prized very highly for her many good  
qualities. She is not the best piece of  
horse flesh, to look at, that ever was, but  
she is really a "great one to go." Just  
beyond Boylston street, the gentleman es-  
pied the city marshal, heading towards the  
Neck, probably to take some measures to  
put a stop to the fast-driving. The marshal  
was invited to ride and accepted. The two  
rode together until they entered upon the  
ground where the racing usually begins.

At this point the gentleman passed the  
reins to the marshal, with the request  
that he would hold them while he (the  
gentleman) adjusted his coat. The marshal  
very generously complied. No sooner  
were the ribbons in Tukey's hands, than a  
familiar word was spoken to the animal by  
her master, when she carefully laid her  
nose upon her breast, and "put." Away  
she went, tearing the ground, leading every  
other "team" upon the track, and the mar-  
shal holding on for dear life. When we  
last saw them, a police officer was in chase,  
to learn the driver's name, for the purpose  
of entering a complaint against them for  
fast driving.

Rich Decidedly.  
A conductor on one of our railroads the  
other day, says the "Excelsior" seeing an  
individual "spreading himself pretty con-  
siderably," with his feet upon the damask  
cushion of the seat in front of him, coolly  
took a handkerchief from his pocket, and  
flicking it up nicely, lifted up the feet of the  
aforesaid individual, and placed it under  
them. Our friend appeared for a second  
to be in doubt about the meaning of this  
proceeding, and his hand apparently invol-  
untarily sought his own handkerchief, but  
he soon comprehended it, his feet dropped,  
and he looked as if he was on the point of  
substituting his boots, and might be  
bought cheap for cash.

New Brick-Making Machine.—The Wood-  
stock (Vt.) Tenth Legion says that Mr. Lo-  
renzo Sabers, of that place, has invented a  
machine that will turn out from 50,000 to  
100,000 bricks per day. It is said to be  
very simple, and can be worked by any  
amount of horse-power.

Time to Stop.—Speaking of courting, re-  
minds us of a little incident that occurred  
in our good city "once upon a time." A  
close-fisted old coddger had a likely daughter  
whose opening charms attracted the atten-  
tion of a certain nice young man. After  
some little maneuvering, he ventured to  
open a courtship. On the first night of his  
appearances in the parlor, the old man, af-  
fected in his chair until 9 o'clock, arose,  
and putting a log of wood on the fire, said  
as he left the room, "There, Nancy, when  
that log burns out it's time to stop."

"Divil a lie did you ever catch com-  
ing out of my mouth, Kate," said an Irish-  
man to his better half. "You may say  
that," retorted Katharine, "for they are  
come out so fast that Satan himself couldn't  
catch 'em."

An exchange paper says that a lad  
of fifteen, who summers about near shop,  
smokes cigars, chews tobacco, drinks



**BEWEES, CHEAPEER, AND MORE OF THEM.**  
**BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS**  
**KISLERS KUTZES**  
 HAS the pleasure of again announcing to his numerous customers, that he has just received from F. L. STORCK, and asks of them to come where will be found a great variety and of super quality Men's Thick Boots, Kip and Caldo, Boy's, Youth's, do, Men's Brogues, Extra Men's Kip and Caldo, Women's well made Good Plain Boots and Shoes, Misses' and Children's do Ladies' Slippers, Full and Half Gaiters, Buckskin Ties and Jenny Lind Shoes, Misses and Children's Shoes, a large assortment to select from. His stock is so large that he can suit every taste in the market, and will be found on examination to cost of every style, shape and size, that the entire markets afford.

Give me member, when in want of BARGAIN to call at  
 KELLER KUTZES,  
 South east Corner of Cente Square  
 Sept. 1.

**WE HAVE THE GOODS NOW**

**W. W. PAXTON** has just returned from

the city with by far the largest assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS, has ever had on hand, embracing every variety.

style, material, workmanship, &c., to suit Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, and children of every age.

LADIES' GAITERS, " JENNY LINDS, " BUSKINS, &c., GENTLEMEN'S KIP, " CALF, " MOROCCO, " MONROES, " BOOTS, &c.	} Home Manufacture, and of the best material imported
--	---

He has among his assortment the fine Fall style of Moleskin Hat, a beautiful article of Philadelphia make; also, the new style Black Soft Hat, just coming into fashion; Slouch Hats, of every variety of color, &c., also, every variety of felt silk, and Linen Caps, of the newest style and best make; all of which he will sell very low for ready pay.

He has made arrangements to manufacture an article called for that he has not on hand.

ET Call and examine the goods.

W. W. PAXTON.

Nov. 3.

**Hats and Caps.**

A large assortment, cheaper than ever, including Young Gentlemen's Fashionable SLOUCH HATS, is now opening at the Store of

KELLER KURTZ.

Dec. 15.

THE  
GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLY  
AND  
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS !!

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,  
No. 54, Gold street, New York,  
CONTINUE to publish the following British  
Periodicals, viz :—  
*The London Quarterly Review* (Conservative)  
*The Edinburgh Review* (Whig)  
*The North British Review* (Free Church)  
*The Westminster Review* (Liberal),  
AND  
*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* (Tory).  
Although these works are distinguished by their  
political shades above indicated, yet but a small  
portion of their contents is devoted to political  
subjects. It is their literary character which  
gives them their chief value, and in that it  
stands confessedly far above all other journals  
of their class. *Blackwood*, still under the master-  
guidance of Christopher North, maintains its  
excellent celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually  
attractive, from the serial works of Balcan-  
quhall and other literary notables, written for that magazine,  
and first appearing in its columns both in Great  
Britain and in the United States. Such works  
as "The Children of the Moon," (both by  
Balcanquhall, "My Penman's Medal," "The Great  
Hazard," and other serials, of which numerous  
valuable editions are issued by the leading publishers  
in this country, has to be reprinted by these pub-

been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co., so that Subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for twenty years, and their circulation is constantly on the increase notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class and from numerous *Electrics* and *Magazines* made of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact

shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and

affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

**TERMS AND PREMIUMS.**  
(See list of Premium Volumes below.)

	Per
Any 1 of the 4 Reviews and 1 Prem. Vol.	\$3
Any " " " "	"
Any " " " "	"
Any " " " "	"

Any 1	1	0
Any 3	2	7
All 4 of the Reviews	3	8

Blackwood's Magazine	1	"	3
Blackwood & 3 Reviews	3	"	9
Blackwood & the 4 Reviews	3	"	10

The Premiums consist of the following words

back volumes of which will be given to subscribers according to the number of periodicals desired, as above explained.—

**PREMIUM VOLUMES.**  
 Foreign Quarterly Review (one year.)  
 Blackwood's Magazine (six months.)  
 The Edinburgh Review (one year.)

Bentley's Miscellany (six months)

Consecutive Premium volumes cannot in cases be furnished, except of the Foreign Quarterly Review. To prevent disappointment, therefore, where that work is not always wanted, subscribers will please order as many different volumes as they may wish.

for premiums as there are volumes to which it may be entitled.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood's one Review will be sent to one address at \$4; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood at \$20; and so on.

No premiums will be given where the above allowance is made to Clubs nor will premium in any case be furnished, unless the subscription money is paid in full to the Publishers without

course to an agent. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

**REDUCED POSTAGE.**  
The postage on these Periodicals, has, by late law, been reduced, on the average, about one-third of its cost! The following are the present rates:

FOR BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

**FOR A REVIEW:**

Any distance not over 2,000 miles, 4 cents per quart;  
Over 200 and " " " 1,500 " " " 8 " "  
Over 1,500 and " " " 1,000 " " " 4 " "  
Over 1,000 and " " " 500 " " " 1 " "

At these rates no objection should be made, hereafter, to receiving the works beyond, and thus ensuring their speedy, safe, and regular delivery.

All Remittances and communications should always addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

79 Fulton Street, New York.  
Entrance 54 Gold Street

N. B.—L. S. & Co. have recently published and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens of Easton, N. H., Prof. Norton of Yale College. New Haven complete in 2 vols., royal octavo, containing 3,500 pages, 34 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price, rosin binding, \$6; in paper covers, for the two \$5.

Dec. 22.

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## A Test Vote on the Tariff.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, on the 8th ult., Mr. Welch, (Whig) of Ohio, introduced a resolution, that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill modifying and altering the Tariff of 1846, by substituting, wherever practicable, specific for ad valorem duties, with such rates of duty as will yield a sufficient revenue, and with discrimination in favor of iron and other articles of domestic manufacture and production, and the labor of our own citizens against foreign competition. Objections being made, Mr. Welch moved a suspension of the rules, and on this, as a test question, asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The motion was disagreed to by yeas 40, nays 108. Of the 60 who voted for a suspension of the rules, and virtually in favor of altering the present Tariff, 50 were Whigs, 7 were Democrats, and 3 Free Soils. Of the 108 who voted against the resolution, 95 were Democrats and 13 Whigs. These 13 Whigs, he remembered, all hail from the South, and were elected on the Union and State Rights ticket. All the Whig members from Pennsylvania, in their seats at the time, voted to suspend the rules. At the Locofoco members from this State, except Curtis and Parker, voted with the Free Traders of the South. The large vote against disturbing the present Tariff, and the number of Pennsylvania Locos who on this occasion proved recalcitrant to the interests of their State, proved a hopeless case for any alteration so far as the present Congress is concerned.

As this vote is ominous of the fate of the Tariff, the yeas and nays ought to be published for future reference. We therefore give them below.

YEAS—Messrs. Charles Allen, Vinton, Appletton, of Mass.; Barrere, Bell, Bennett, Bingham, Bixler, Boyd, Branson, Briggs, Brown, of N. J.; Cabell, Campbell, of Ohio; Chandler, Chapman, Cramer, Curtis, Doty, Duncan, Evans, Fowler, Fuller, of Pa.; Gentry, Giddings, Goodnow, Goodrich, Harper, Haxell, Haven, Hebard, Horsford, John W. Howe, Thos. W. Howe, King, of R. I.; Man, Martin, Meacham, Miller, Miner, Newton, Parker, Peuchman, Perkins, Porter, Price, Scholander, Seymour, of N. Y.; Seymour, of Conn.; Stanley, Stanton, of Ohio; Stratton, Strother, Taylor, Thurston, Washburn, Watkins, Welch and White, of Ky.

NAYS—Abercrombie, of Ala.; Andrews, Averett, Babcock, Bailey, of Ga.; Bayley, of Va.; Beale, Boock, Brown, of Miss.; Buell, Busby, Cable, of Ohio; Caldwell, Campbell, of Illinois; Carter, Castie, Christian, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Daniel, Davis, of Indiana; Dawson, Dean, Dimmick, Diney, Eastman, Edmundson, Ewing, Fulkner, Ficklin, Fitch, Floyd, Freeman, Gamble, Gaylord, Gorman, Green, Grey, Graw, Hall, Harris, of Tenn.; Harris, of Ala.; Hart, Hendricks, Heno, Hubbard, Holliday, Houston, Howard, Ives, Johnson, of Tenn.; Johnson, of Ga.; Johnson, of Ohio; Johnson, of Ark.; Jones, of Tenn.; Jones, of Pa.; KURETZ, Lecher, Lockhart, Mair, McClellan, McLanahan, Mullen, M'Nair, M'Queen, Millison, Malony, Morehead, Murphy, Nadess, Oide, Orr, Outlaw, Penlee, Penn, of La.; Polk, Powell, Rantoul, Riddle, Robie, Robinson, Savage, Seccy, Smith, Smith, Stanton, of Tenn.; Stanton, of Ky.; Stevens, of N. Y.; Stephens, of Ga.; Stone, St. Martin, Stuart, Sutherland, Sweetser, Thompson, of Va.; Townsend, Venable, Wallace, Ward, White, of Ala.; Wilcox, Wildrick, Williams and Woodward.

**The Maine Liquor Law.**—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Court House in Harrisburg, on Thursday evening week, for the purpose of taking measures to secure the passage of the bill now pending before the Legislature, for the total prohibition of the traffic of intoxicating liquor. The public mind has become thoroughly aroused upon this subject, and the crowded hall, and attentive audience, gave evidence of the intense interest with which our citizens regard every movement which bears upon the proposed reform. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Coombs of the city of Lancaster, and the Rev. Dr. Peck of Dickinson College, both gentlemen eloquent in the Methodist persuasion. Mr. Coombs, who first took the stand, discussed the whole subject at some length, and with very considerable force; examining it in all its various aspects, and making an able argument in favor of the passage of a prohibitory law. Dr. Peck was equally happy in his remarks, and both speakers were heard with undivided attention, by a deeply interested audience.

After the latter gentleman had concluded, a series of resolutions were adopted, taking a decided ground in favor of the passage of a prohibitory law similar to the Maine statute, and urging the subject upon the immediate attention of the Legislature.

**Telegraph.**

**Making a Raise.**—A new plan for making money, new here, though common in large cities—was recently carried into effect in Reading, and with at least temporary success. The facts, as we understand, are as follows:—Some evenings ago, about 7 o'clock, a young married man of that place was passing the house of one Valentine Riffert, in South Fifth street, when the wife of Riffert addressed him, stating that her husband wished to speak to him, and invited him to enter the house. After some hesitation he did so, when the lady locked the door, and very unceremoniously seated herself on his lap. Notwithstanding such demonstrations of affection he pushed her from him, when she let herself fall on the floor and made an alarm. The husband, in pursuance of a plan no doubt previously laid, in company with another man, then rushed from a back room, brandishing a dirk knife, and threatening death, or at least imprisonment for felonious assault on his injured brother-in-law, or as a compromise, he banded

the terrified party discovered his rights, and a prosecution for a conspiracy was instituted, and Riffert lodged in the Castle. Discovering that the speculation game and secure rain storms. Many have been had prevented and the crops damaged to such an extent as to have been enough for the inhabitants to exhibit on their faces the great mortality among them.

## Elopement—Bigamy—The Bird Caught.

An elopement or a run-away match took place in this vicinity a few days since. The person is a young lady about eighteen years old, whose parents reside in Swedenborg, a short distance below this Borough, of the opposite side of the river, and a man named Thomas Maitland, who has a wife and two children living in Reading. Maitland, it appears, has been employed for some time in the habit of stopping at the "Unicorn Tavern," on the Lancaster Turnpike, where he met the young lady alluded to, who for convenience sake we shall call Miss C., her sister being married to the gentleman keeping the house. He afterwards visited her at her father's house.

Some time after, her parents were informed that she was a married man, when they forbade him coming to the house. Maitland, however, who it would appear was no accomplished villain, was never daunted, but laid his plans still deeper to accomplish the ruin of his unsuspecting victim. In order to counteract the report, he brought a person from Reading, who drove his (M's) wagon to her father's house, on pretence of selling a stove, while Mr. Maitland remained at a public house in the neighborhood. Upon being informed that they had recently purchased a stove of M., he manifested much interest in him, stating they were old acquaintances, and represented him as a single man, of unexceptionable character.

On the first of February, Mr. C. came to the "Unicorn," in a one horse wagon, where he met Miss C. They then went to Reading, where they were married by the Rev. Mr. Brown. After which they proceeded to Lancaster, where they remained two or three days.

Before leaving Reading, Mr. C. took about \$20 of his wife's money, her gold watch and chain, and left a penny on the table, telling her to live upon that until he returned. Upon these things being made known, Mr. Jacob Hurst started in pursuit. They overtook them at Bellefonte, in Centre county, where they had put up for the night. The thoughtless Maitland and Mrs. C. returned to their parents, while Mr. M. was furnished with lodgings for the present, in our few jails. The Reading Journal states that he purchased the horse and wagon on credit, under pretence that he was going South to sell patents, at a salary of \$800 per annum. It is also stated that he borrowed considerable money, and purchased numerous articles of clothing, &c., on credit, besides committing numerous frauds upon his former employers. —*Montgomery Watchman.*

**Something Like a Man.**—The following is a detailed description of the young giant now in Charleston:

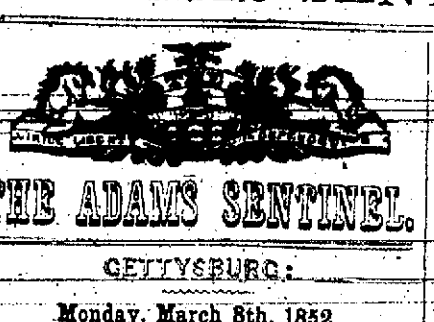
We had the curiosity to drop in at the room a few evenings since, and had an interview with the young man. He is a giant, Mr. Andrew McKashtel, now exhibiting here. We may now safely assert that we have seen a giant—a real downright and upright giant, worthy to have been a descendant of the great Goliath of Gath. We have heard of Larry O'Brien, who used to fight his pipe at a street lamp, and look in at second story windows, and we have seen many tall persons in our time, but we never had a true idea of a giant, until we saw this youth, for he is but 19 years old. He is not only tall, his height being 7 feet 10 1/2 inches, but his frame is immense, and conveys the idea of great strength. Think of a man measuring 4 feet 9 inches around the chest; 4 feet 2 inches around the waist; 2 feet 8 inches round the thigh; 2 feet round the knee, &c. His shoe is 1 foot 4 inches long, and would make a cradle for a tolerably large sized baby. It is impossible to conceive a more imposing and majestic form than he presents, dressed in the full Highland costume, and with the plume of his bonnet away up in the air. Tall men appear quite pigmies by his side; we measured arms with him, and could just reach his elbow; and stooping upward, could only touch his cheek bone with the tip of our finger. He is really a physical wonder. It is a remarkable fact, that until his growth, he was quite a dwarf; but when he began to stretch out, he made up for lost time, and has increased for the last seven years at the rate of two-thirds of an inch per month, and is still growing.

## Terrible Tragedy in Iowa.

St. Louis, Feb. 26.—We learn from Burlington, Iowa, that a terrible tragedy was enacted, on Friday last, near Fort Snelling, for ferociousness and cold blooded atrocity, has seldom been equalled. It appears that some five years since, a man named Wm. Wingate, and possessor of considerable property, settled with his family in Pottawatomie county, in Iowa, and took up a large tract of land. Soon after he became a convert to Mormonism, and abandoned his family, but about a year since, returned and claimed possession of his property, which was all yielded to him by his sons, two of whom had been married during his absence, and the mother and sons refusing the overtures towards a reconciliation, removed and settled a short distance from Fort Snelling.

Wingate seems, since that time, to have associated himself with a gang of half-breed day work, in company with several of them. His sons offered every hospitality to him, but would not admit his companions, and on Friday night returned again, and on being refused admittance, and the door closed against them, they fired upon the inmates, killing Mrs. Wingate and the eldest of the four young men.

They subsequently set fire to the building, and as the surviving inmates attempted to escape, the two young women were killed, and the dwelling and out-houses then burned to ashes.



Monday, March 8th, 1852.

The colored boy named JOHN JOHNSON, who was convicted at the last Court of Quarter Sessions in this place, of robbery, was sentenced on Tuesday last, to one year's imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

A motion for a new trial had been made, which was argued at the Adjourned Court on Tuesday, but the Court overruled it, and sentenced the prisoner.

The bill for laying out a State Road, from Dearborn's Mill in this county, via Weigeltown, to York, has passed both branches of the Legislature, and been approved by the Governor. This road, it appears, caused considerable excitement at York, and large delegations pro and con were in attendance at Harrisburg, to vote upon the subject. Some three hundred persons were in attendance before the Senate Committee on Roads and Bridges, giving their views in regard to the road.

The Hanover Spectator says that, should the weather continue favorable, they hope to have it in their power to announce the opening of their Railroad by the first of April next.

Harper's Magazine, for March, has been received. It is filled, as usual, with highly interesting and instructive matter. There are 21 illustrations. The publishers have completed an arrangement by which they will receive, regularly in advance of its publication in England or the U. States, sheets of a new novel, by Dickens, to be entitled "Black House," or "The East Wind." For this privilege, they have paid \$2,000. There are now 70,000 copies of Harper's Magazine issued, and it is still rapidly increasing.

The Board of Canal Commissioners have passed a resolution, closing the several divisions of the Pennsylvania Canal every Saturday night at 12 o'clock, and remain closed until 12 o'clock on Sunday night, except for the passage of packet boats.

The Presbyterian Church in Lancaster has divided, a portion having seceded, and been organized as the "Second Presbyterian Church." The First Presbyterian has elected Mr. Schoenck, of Princeton, as their pastor.

Col. Jous B. WELLS, (dem.) formerly of Ohio, has been elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of California. Two days were spent in the election. He succeeds Col. Fremont.

Whig National Convention.—Delegates from New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee and California. Delegates at large have also been chosen in Wisconsin, and one district delegate from New York.

A young man, named Edward Carl, from Baltimore, while driving a wagon on Saturday week, at Westminster, found fault with one of his horses, and while laboring the poor beast, struck an awkward blow by which he dislocated his shoulder.

The steamer Cambria sailed from Boston for Liverpool on Wednesday, with 19 passengers and \$10,000 in specie.

On Monday last, the steam tow-boat Mary Khusland, whilst coming up the river, burst three of her boilers, killing the Captain, two deck hands, and one fireman, and severely wounding three others. The vessels were not injured.

The winter in Europe.—The winter, which has been so severe here, has been very spring like in Europe. In Paris, at the beginning of February, roses, lilacs and hyacinths filled the flower markets. According to advices from the North, a milder season has not been experienced, even as far as Norway, since the commencement of the century.

According to the report of the Commissioners of the General Land Office there will be 42,000,000 acres of land for sale the present year. The minimum price per acre is \$2 1/2, which places it in the power of every man who wills it to own a farm.

## Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

This body assembled at Harrisburg on Thursday last, and was, we believe, pretty fully attended. The Hon. Wm. Hopkins presided. The Convention voted viva voce for a candidate for President, to be presented to the National Convention. Mr. Buchanan received 87 votes, Gen. Cass 31, Gen. Houston 2, and Mr. Walker 2.

It was then moved that the Convention unanimously concur in the nomination of Mr. Buchanan. The yeas and nays being called, were 102 yeas, 30 nays. This vote created considerable sensation. There was a great deal of warm feeling in the Convention, and sometimes angry altercation, hissing, stamping, and applauding. The Cass-men, in and out of the Convention loudly condemn the course pursued by the Buchanan men.

A protest was presented by 24 delegates, clothed in most emphatic terms against the action of the majority, and expressing a determination to decline participating any further in the selection of Delegates to the National Convention. Well, this is all "water for our mill."

On Friday, Col. Wm. SEARIGHT, of Fayette county, was nominated for Canal Commissioner.

The annual commencement of Pennsylvania Medical College, at Philadelphia, was held on Friday last. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred by the Rev. Dr. BAUGHEN, of Gettysburg, upon 34 young gentlemen. An excellent valedictory address was delivered to the graduates by Prof. GILBERT.

We have not received a list of the graduates, but we learn that WM. KENT GILBERT, of this place, is among the number.

Nothing of interest in Congress or our State Legislature.

A large meeting of the friends of Mr. Webster was held in the City of New York on Friday last, at which that distinguished Statesman was nominated for the Presidency.

## Latest from Europe.

The steamer America arrived at Halifax on Thursday, with Liverpool dates to the 21st ult.

The price of flour was unchanged. The only news of interest from Europe is the resignation of the English Ministry, on account of having been defeated in the Militia bill. All sorts of rumors were about at Liverpool, as to who was likely to succeed Lord John Russell. It was thought the Earl of Derby would be appointed Premier.

## Austria and the United States.

We find the following in the correspondence of the London Daily News:—We do not suppose that the Emperor's callous will much disturb Mr. McClellan's (our Charge) peace of mind, although such treatment of our representative may not be palatable to the people and government of the United States. No such pettiness of spleen has been shown to Mr. Hulsemann.

The official papers confirm the fact of a despatch having been received by the last American post, from the Chevalier Hulsemann, Austrian Charge d'Affaires at Washington, stating that "the talk broken off all diplomatic intercourse with the Government of the United States." The position of the American representative at this court has long been both difficult and disagreeable. The behavior of both the court and the cabinet toward him has been even said to be commented on in the censorial press, and, after a residence in Vienna of about twelve months, he is stated never to have been received by the Emperor till within the last week or so, and then very coldly, and not in a private audience.

There never was a time, says the Whig State Journal, when the Whig party entered into a Presidential campaign with greater hopes of success than the present. Among the many choice spirits of the party in various sections of the country, there seems to be but three prominently forward as candidates (Fillmore, Scott and Webster) and they in such a manner that, whoever may be the successful one, he is certain to receive the hearty support of the friends of the others.

Petitions are pouring into the Legislature by thousands in favor of the Maine Liquor law; and there appears to be a general enthusiasm on the subject. The State Journal says, that the Harrisburg petitions contain the names of the landlords of several of their principal hotels—Messrs. Sanders, Harr, Coverly, and Kramer. It also adds:—The petitions from Allegheny contain the names of all the Judges of that county.

All the County officers, seventy four Lawyers, embracing nearly the entire Bar, the sides to over three thousand citizens. The Philadelphia petitions contain the names of forty or fifty thousand persons—among them, all the Clergymen, and many of the Judges and Lawyers. The whole number of the petitioners for the Maine Law, up to this time, is not less than one hundred thousand.

The Baltimore Annual Conference of the Meth. E. Church assembled at Cumberland, Md. on Wednesday last. The Rev. Dr. JAMES was the presiding Bishop.

There appears to be a great deal of trouble among the civil authorities at Pittsburgh. The Mayor and the Councils are completely at odds upon their rights. A committee of their latter body, sent by the Mayor to the Court House and the Police, and some acts of violence are now in progress. But will be the result, is not known.

## New Taverns.

We are gratified to find, that Judge Sawyer, President Judge of the Courts of Montgomery and Bucks, has laid down an excellent rule by which he means to be governed in the granting of licenses for new taverns. He requires, in the first place, all such petitions to lay over for one term, in order that, should there exist in any locality, objections known to the Court. In addition to this, the Court will require satisfactory evidence that the granting of any new license must be shown to be demanded by the public necessities, as a house of entertainment for travelers, and not merely with a view to oblige the individual applicant whose pecuniary interests are to be promoted thereby. —*Germ. Tel.*

## Methodist Convention.

On Wednesday last, a Convention of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, favorable to lay representation in their Conferences, met at Philadelphia. Professor Allen, of Girard College, presided. Resolutions were offered to the effect, that the Constitution of the Church ought to be so amended as to admit lay delegates in the General and Annual Conferences, under such restrictions as not to conflict with the rights of the Clergy in their appropriate duties, and that every circuit be allowed, annually, to elect one lay delegate for every effective minister in full connection whose such circuits support. The expenses of all delegates to be paid as at present, so that the poorest members of the Church may have an equal chance to be heard with the wealthy.

On Thursday the resolutions were passed, and a committee of ten appointed to attend the annual conference at Boston, for the purpose of urging their views.

Thirty-three churches were represented in the Convention.

Mr. McGuire, one of the special agents of the Post-Office Department, arrested Wm. H. Haines, on the 10th ultimo, at Middletown, Frederick county, Va., and committed him to the jail at Martinsburg, for taking money from the mails at the Post-Office at Hainesville, in that County. He confessed having taken \$2,150. It was taken at different times. He invested \$1,300 in St. Louis, and disposed of nearly all the balance; he is not yet twenty years old—the son of one of their most respectable and worthy citizens. This unfortunate young man, and his father's family, have the warm sympathy of the community.

Major Richard P. Hammond, late of U. S. Army, and formerly of Hagerstown, Maryland, has been elected Speaker of the California House of Delegates.

The extensive Nail factory attached to the Portage Iron Works, two miles above Hollidaysburg, was burnt down on the 27th ult. The loss is estimated at \$8,000.

The steamer Crescent City, with California mails to the 1st of February, arrived at New York yesterday week. She brought \$1,300,000 in gold, on freight, and 145 passengers. The steamer Prometheus arrived on the day preceding, with 394 passengers, and upwards of \$400,000 of gold.

On the morning of Sunday week, a gale of wind, the spire of the Unitarian Church at Syracuse, N. Y. was blown down, and fell upon the roof of the church, crushing the edifice a complete mass of ruins. The roof fell upon a house adjoining, nearly destroying it also. Two red-rooms in the portion nearest to the church—occupied by two young ladies, and the other by a young man—were rendered a perfect wreck, yet the occupants escaped without serious injury. The church was nearly new, and valued at \$6,000.

Death of the Last of the Boston Tea Party.—David Kinnison, the last survivor of the Bostonians who threw the tea overboard in Boston Harbor, died at his residence in Chicago, on the 24th of February, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and fifteen years.

Horses.—There appears to be no end to the number of droves of horses on their way from the west to the east. A large number passed through Brownsville, Pa. last week, than was ever witnessed before, in the same length of time.

Miss Mary F. Choate, aged 17 years, was burned to death at Salem, Mass. last week, by the explosion of a can of burning fluid.

The Maine Liquor Law in Reading.—The Journal says that a number of the law-enforcers of Reading and elsewhere, have expressed their approbation of the Maine Law, and will assist in obtaining it. They are satisfied that their business would be better, without the sale of liquor, by the diminution of public houses which would take place in consequence. Their business also would be pleasant and more respectable, &c. &c.

Two Hundred Dollars for a Hand.—A jury at Philadelphia, on Friday, decided that the right hand of a laboring man, in the prime of life, with a family dependent upon him, is worth exactly two hundred dollars—that is, that great damage against a stable keeper and a carpenter for slaying a man, in favor of a workman who lost his hand by a heavy falling iron, the evidence being given by the negligence of the defendant. The verdict of \$200 is \$10 a year, at three months, or a fraction less than that.

## Indiana Locofoco State Convention.

The Indianapolis State Journal relates the following incident which occurred at the above named meeting:—Mr. Case, at one time connected with the Cincinnati Inquirer, introduced a resolution in favor of universal war, and of whipping all Europe into Republicans, whether they wanted republics or not.

Mr. Case said that "places Gen. Scott at the head of ten thousand American soldiers, and he would march to the gates of St. Petersburg." This remark called down thousands of applause, in which the Whigs present joined. At this, Mr. Hughes suggested that they intended to send Gen. Scott to the head waters of Salt River, and could not spare him to go and whip Russia. "No matter for that," said the indomitable Case, "Scott could go to Salt River, and afterwards whip Russia, and the balance of Europe thrown in." This did not sit very well with the Democracy. We heard of one of them swear that he did not come there to hear a Whig speech.

## Loco Foco Trickery.

The New York Assembly has all along been a tie; but, the other day, during the absence of some of the Whig members, an accidental Locofoco majority hastily decided a contested seat by ousting the Whig sitting member, and thus the Locofocos are now in a majority.

The Supreme Court of the U. States has at last decided the great case of the Wheeling Bridge. They say that the Company must elevate the bridge so as to permit vessels to pass without obstruction.

The Supreme Court of the U. States has decided against the claim of Mrs. Myra Gaines, wife of Gen. Gaines, which, it appears, is a final disposition of the case. She commenced the prosecution of her claim, as the daughter of Daniel Clarke, of New Orleans, to his real estate, about 19 years ago, when she was Mrs. Whitney. Subsequently, she married Gen. Gaines, who espoused her cause as well as her, and devoted his fortune to its promotion. Gen. Gaines succeeded in the suit the proceeds of two estates which he owned—one at Louisville, and the other in Tennessee—which he sold for about \$100,000. He also expended his pay and emoluments, amounting to about \$60,000 a year. Some of Mrs. Gaines' friends have also advanced considerable sums in her aid. Now all is lost; and she is in a state of comparative destitution. Such is, too often, the result of the law's uncertainty.

It is estimated that about four thousand California-bound passengers were in Panama at last accounts awaiting passage up the coast. It is stated also that twelve to fourteen deaths occur per day in the American hospital at that place. Every attention possible is bestowed upon the sick.

A large number of condemned vessels were loading with passengers at Panama at high rates for San Francisco, the great majority of which it is to be feared will never reach their port of destination; while two-thirds of the balance will be likely to come from four to six months in making the passage. As they are in nearly every instance badly provisioned and poorly watered, much suffering must be experienced amongst those who are so unfortunate as to take passage in them. We learn that \$250 are being freely offered for deck passages on the steamers.

The New British Arctic Expedition to search for Sir John Franklin is ordered to be in readiness to sail by the 15th of April. The following appointments for the expedition have been announced:—Sir Edward Belcher to command the expedition, Capt. Henry Kellet to command the Resolute, Commander George Richards to command the Assistance, Commander Francis L. McClintock to command the Intrepid screw steamer. Upwards of fifty lieutenants have made application for service in the expedition, but not more than four or five will be appointed, unless an additional steamer should be employed.

The Paris letters per the Franklin to the Count de Bats Ems, announce that a petition was being signed in the Department, and would be presented to the Senate, requesting that body to proclaim the Emperor and make it hereditary in the family of Napoleon. The movement was in accordance with the wishes of the voters of the 21 and 21st of December, 1848, and 1851. The tendencies on all hands are strongly in favor of the Empire.

The Prince President organizes his household the same as a sovereign, having a large military staff, major, two grand equerries, &c.

The town of Lagos, on the West Coast of Africa, was almost totally destroyed by the British Squadron, on the 26th and 27th of December. The English ships sustained severe losses, having 30 men killed and 66 wounded. This great calamity was caused by one of the steamers (the Bloodhound, having grounded within range of a battery of 18 guns. These hostilities were undertaken in consequence of the King having refused to ratify a treaty of peace for the suppression of the slave trade.

An immense quantity of NATIVE WARMS killed during the late fighting, and the King of Chiefs was deposed and another substituted. There is said to have been 100,000 natives engaged behind the British.

A threatening danger.—More than one-third of the deaths in Berlin during the past ten years, have been by that fearful scourge, consumption.

The Indian Queen Hotel in Foulm, where Phoenix street, Philadelphia, was set on fire in six different places on last Friday night, but the flames were extinguished without any material injury to the building.

An order has been issued prohibiting the entry of any more English Bibles into America, and the article established by the missionaries have been closed by the police.

## Plain Questions.

Is it right for a country like this, capable of existing by itself, independently of any foreign productions, to be constantly importing into the variations of a foreign market, and as a weekly steamer arrives, troubling alive to all its fluctuations?

Is it not better for us, to create a home market for our agricultural products, and thus have a never failing resource, near the producer?

If we manufacture at home those goods which we now obtain from abroad, would we not create such a home market, in the necessary wants of operatives and the mechanics working for them?

Is it a proper situation for a country like ours to have its national and state stocks owned abroad?

Is it an indication of the prosperous condition of trade to find the yearly demand for our grain-crops decreasing; and, notwithstanding this constant payment in cotton, grain, stocks and gold, our foreign indebtedness constantly accumulating, that exchange is some ten per cent. against us?

Has any one thought of the effect on trade and the money market, should the gold of California fail? Must not the banks then be called upon for their specie to meet this foreign indebtedness? Will they not be obliged to curtail their discounts; in some instances, to cease discounting entirely?

Cannot any one see that all this foreign indebtedness and its consequences it brings upon trade and prosperity might be prevented, by making at home what we obtain abroad?

Are there not now thousands of American operatives ready and anxious to make what we now purchase in Europe, and thus support themselves and their families by the labor to which they have been accustomed?

Is not then the policy that would protect American labor, American industry and American industry against foreign competition, the proper policy to be pursued by our government?

When the present Tariff was passed, (says the Albany Journal,) we were told that it would secure to our farmers an abundant and inexhaustible market for their products. These are no important considerations. Our surplus agricultural products were accumulating so rapidly that an outlet was of primary importance. Very many, previously hostile to a change of the well-working tariff of 1842, acquiesced in the change, under false representations of its friends. For a time these glowing predictions seemed likely to be fulfilled. Famine favored them, and secured a demand for our breadstuffs which was quite overwhelming. The following table shows the value of exports for the several years named:

Year	Value	Year	Value
1847-48	\$27,000,000	1850-51	\$27,000,000
1848-49	10,000,000	1851-52	10,000,000
1849-50	20,000,000	1852-53	12,000,000
1850-51	12,000,000	1853-54	8,000,000

It will be seen that with the famine years the usual demand ceased; and that now our exports are nearly down to the average standard of previous years.

The truth is, that, however excessive our imports may be, Great Britain will only take our breadstuffs in exchange on compulsion. So long as it is for her interest to buy her wheat and flour here, she will do so, but not an hour longer. So that, while our own manufacturers and artisans are suffering from the ruinous competition of the cheap labor of Europe, our farmers find a growing home market checked by a policy sanctioned under a delusive promise that the destruction of one market would be more than made up by the opening of another.

The Physic Sansons.—The recent appointments by Gov. Jones of Maryland, have created quite a hubbub in the ranks of the Democracy of that State. The chief point of excitement is in Baltimore, where an almost clean sweep has been made. This is Locofocoism devouring democracy, as the old officers were almost exclusively of that school. Scarcely one of the old incumbents, who received their appointments from Governor Thomas, has been left to tell the tale of sorrow. The Governor has made a clean sweep. The disappointment, however, of his political friends, who were almost certain of being retained in office, is beyond language to describe. The imprecations are loud and strong against this carrying out of their own doctrine of "rotation in office."

The Lancaster Examiner says, within a few days past Committees representing the Orthodox and Hicksite divisions of the Society of Friends have visited Harrisburg, mainly for the purpose of presenting remonstrances against the proposed law to prohibit the emigration of free colored persons into this State, but also conversed freely with members in regard to the "obstruction act" of 1847. Both Committees agree that on the score of humanity, it was desirable to repeal the sixth section of that act, as they clearly perceived the fugitives would be the ones chiefly benefited by so doing; but they objected to the repeal of any other portions of the law.

The Indian Queen Hotel in Foulm, where Phoenix street, Philadelphia, was set on fire in six different places on last Friday night, but the flames were extinguished without any material injury to the building.

An order has been issued prohibiting the entry of any more English Bibles into America, and the article established by the missionaries have been closed by the police.

## From Europe.

The steamer Franklin arrived at New York on Tuesday, from Europe, bringing 55 passengers, and a valuable cargo of French goods. Col. Anthony Kimmel, of Frederick county, Md., is among her passengers. The steamer Arctic had arrived at Liverpool, from New York, in 9 days and 18 1/2 hours, being the shortest trip on record. There was a slight decline in Flour and Wheat.

The Queen of Spain was rapidly recovering from her wound, and the excitement in relation to it had subsided.

In Austria, Belgium, Italy, and the other Continental countries, active preparations were in progress to meet every contingency that may arise.

The fear of a French invasion still prevailed in England, and was by no means limited to the lower classes. The British squadron in the Tagus has been recalled by government, and is to compose part of a fleet to cruise in the channel, consisting of 15 ships of the line, 10 frigates, and 15 or 20 steam frigates.

France was perfectly tranquil. The approaching elections were the absorbing topic of conversation, and excited great interest. It is still affirmed that Napoleon has designs upon Belgium. He has also made demands upon the Swiss Government for the suppression of the clubs and the banishment of refugees. The Swiss Government has refused to accede, and claimed the intervention of Great Britain.

The correspondent of the London Daily News states that some great movement may be expected in Paris on the 22d of February, and orders have been issued to the various Generals to be prepared for the emergency.

Trade in Paris was in a very depressed state, and discount was rapidly spreading.

The number of Holsteiners who have emigrated to America, and who are on their way hither, is very large—some thousands. Most of these have taken this step, not from political, but social reasons. The poorer cottier and laborer class in that Duchy is subject to the most revolting half-feudal tyranny without the benefits of slavery—bread and cure when worn down by age and sickness. During the war, the landholders pretended to wish to improve their condition; for they wanted fuel for powder in their contest against the liberties and free constitution of Denmark. Since then, they have thrown all their pretenses overboard, and left the miserable peasantry in the lurch. Hence the large emigration.

The Swiss journals mention that the government of the republic is in a state of great alarm on account of a new note which has been sent to it by the French government. The latter not only insists on the expulsion of all the French refugees who are suspected of plotting against the government of their country—to which demand the Swiss government at once, and without the slightest hesitation, gave its consent—but it insists on the Swiss government closing all unions, and on its employing energetic measures against any popular manifestations which have been got up in that country for the purpose of forcing the government to have new elections.

It is said that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs has intimated to the Swiss Minister resident in Paris, that great is the interest which the President feels in the Helvetic Republic, he cannot avoid, if his councils should not be followed, coming to an arrangement with Austria and Prussia, with a view to their coming to an understanding with respect to the adoption of joint coercive measures for the purpose of keeping down the democratic spirit in Switzerland.

An attempt is making in Austria to prevent Jews resident there from acquiring real estate. At the public sale of an estate, the Hebrews present were informed that no notice could be taken of their bids. This caused considerable excitement.

All Gave.—The Richmond Dispatch, alluding to the rapid doings of the "Grim Monster," among the household of a late family in that city, named Terman, says:

First the father of Mrs. T. died—then a child—and then her husband. Four months after his death she married a man named Goddaway, by whom she had no children; but the children by her first husband continued to die at brief intervals, until they were all conveyed to their final resting place. At one, Mr. and Mrs. G. remained there until Wednesday last. In the morning of that day, Mr. G. died, and in the evening of the same day, Mrs. G. breathed her last. On Thursday two coffins, containing their bodies, were brought out of that ill-fated house, placed in separate hearses, and followed by some dozen or more hacks, were taken together where reposed the remains of all the rest of the family. And thus closed within the brief space of two or three years, the earthly career of a whole family, consisting in all of eight persons. Suffice it to say, that the demon, Rum, was the slayer of nearly the entire family.

Singular Phenomenon.—In Washington City, on Sunday night week, a phenomenon truly striking and extraordinary, was observed. It was the circumstance of the falling of a really enormous rain, for the space of from seven to ten minutes, from a perfectly cloudless, hazeless, and starry sky. So plentiful was the shower that the sidewalks ran with water, which had the singular effect upon the mind of appearing to come without a cause. During the shower, two streaks of fiery clouds displayed themselves in the north and south, but far distant from each other, and neither of an altitude above the horizon exceeding twenty degrees. The position of these clouds forbids the idea that the rain could have fallen from either of them.

Spilling their Profession.—The Pittsburgh Post says that all the lawyers in Pittsburgh have signed the petition for the Maine Liquor Law.

## American Revolutionary League.

The Philadelphia Ledger publishes the "Constitution of the American Revolutionary League" recently organized in that city, to promote and aid Democratic movements throughout Europe. It is designed to give permanent form to the agitation commenced by Kinkel and Kosuth, and to create in this country an institution for foreign intervention somewhat after the model of that projected for the State of Ohio. The various conflicting parties are for the time to pass over sectional differences, and to unite "for the destruction of the common foe," and when that event shall be accomplished, "the allied victors may contend for the spoils." Military companies are to be formed in every city and county in the Union; auxiliary associations are to raise weekly contributions to a fund to sustain the threatened struggle "for the annihilation of oppression"; a congress of the representatives of associations is to have control of affairs, and to elect a political committee of three persons with full power "to act in concert with other nationalities."

Such an organization appears to be at utter variance with the duties of citizens of the United States, and their relationship to the laws; and, if persisted in, cannot fail to prove a prolific source of domestic difficulty, and, possibly, of trouble with other countries.

A Village Swept Away.—One hundred persons missing.—A Liverpool paper of the 7th ult., gives us the following distressing account of a free-het:—The heavy rains last, have produced a most alarming destruction of life and property in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire. One truly awful calamity has occurred at the village of Holford, near Huddersfield, by the overflow of a reservoir used for supplying the wooden mills and a number of the dwellings in the neighborhood with water, and known as the Holme Reservoir. On Thursday morning, about one o'clock, it burst with a tremendous roar, and the water rushed down the valley with a terrific force, carrying away an immense mill, built of stone, with all its heavy machinery, &c., several out-buildings, two rows of new buildings at Holford, and nearly all of the inhabitants were asleep at the time, and were swept to a considerable distance; a number of bodies have been taken from the river fifteen miles from the spot. One hundred persons are missing, and more than sixty dead bodies are said to be lying at the inn.

Two Millions of Dollars Obtained from a Bank by Forgery.—The National Bank at Buenos Ayres recently paid out two millions of dollars on a forged order! It appears that late in the evening a man named Andres Villegas, of a respectable family, presented an order purporting to be from the Governor, for two millions of dollars. The forgery was so admirably perpetrated that none of the officers for a moment suspected it, and promptly paid him the money. Subsequently they sent word to the Governor that they had cashed his order, which was a forgery. The police and other authorities were immediately called into requisition and the whole city ransacked; and the next day the forger was found at the Globe Hotel, with the bank notes (some of which he had exchanged for gold) in his possession. The evidence of his guilt was so overwhelming, that he made a prompt confession, and on the next morning he was taken to the courtyard of the public prison, and summarily executed.

Hair Splitting.—In the trial of a case in Philadelphia last week, the jury went out and were kept there until 8 o'clock in the morning, in consequence of one of their number, in a fit of ill humor, declaring that he would never agree to the whole amount claimed by the plaintiff. At about three o'clock he was asked what kind of a verdict he would be willing to render? To which he replied, "throw off one out, and I will agree to the verdict." This was done, when a verdict was agreed upon, and the jurors returned to their several homes. The amount claimed was five hundred dollars, and the verdict was made for one cent less, to save the conscience of this stubborn juror, and save him from telling a lie. A man that will split hairs in that style, and has not sense enough to avoid making rash promises, should be kept out of the jury box.

Snows.—We observe from our exchanges, from different parts of the country, that snakes have been seen crawling out upon the snow and frozen earth. A week or two since, and while the earth was frozen and covered with snow, a snake about four feet in length, apparently possessing the vigor and strength of summer, was observed creeping near a farm house in the vicinity of West Chester. It must have become tired of torpidity.—Village Record.

No less than forty-five Churches, have been organized in the City of New York since January 1st, 1846, of which number ten are Presbyterian, nine Episcopal, eight Baptist, six Methodist, six Catholic, three Reformed Dutch, and three Lutheran. During the same time, eight were disbanded. The aggregate number of Churches in New York is 255, of which 23 are Roman Catholic.

A Lady Preacher.—Miss Antoinette L. Brown was introduced by Rev. Theodore Parker to his congregation, in Boston, on Sunday, and she performed the service by prayer, and the preaching of a sermon from chapter XIV of 1st Corinthians, 34, 35. She is a graduate of Oberlin University, 21 years old, and rather good looking.

Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.—The steamboat May Queen recently exploded her boilers near Little Rock, Ark., scalding fifteen deck passengers, three of whom died, and three others were missing. Mr. Collins, of Little Rock, was badly scalded; and of five slaves belonging to Col. R. W. Johnson, two were blown overboard, one drowned and three scalded.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.—There are twelve thousand married girls in Lowell. This last year there were only six hundred married, and the Press makes the melancholy reflection that at this rate married women will take twenty years for them to get married—and a large majority would become old maids.

The utility of the railroad laid on the ice at Havre de Grace is shown in the fact that 1,375 freight cars passed over it during the months of Jan. and Feb.

## WHIG COUNTY MEETING.

Pursuant to a call of the Whig County Committee, the Whigs of the County assembled in the Court House in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Tuesday, the 26th of March, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and organized by the appointment of Hon. JOHN MCGINLEY, President, JACOB GRIEST, S. S. MCGINLEY, A. B. KURTZ, and JOHN MICKLEY, Jr., Vice Presidents, and Jacob Anshbaugh and Hm. H. Stevenson, Secretaries.

The object of the Meeting was stated in a few pertinent remarks by David A. Buchler, Esq., who, after referring to the known and undoubted preferences of the Whigs of Adams County on all questions of public policy, closed by offering the following resolutions, (the names of delegates and conferees left in blank, being afterwards filled by the meeting,) which, on motion, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we renew our expression of attachment to and preference for Major General WINFIELD SCOTT, as a Candidate for the Presidency of the United States, believing not only that his distinguished patriotic services have well merited the highest honors which a grateful Republic can bestow—but that he possesses the confidence of the people in such a degree as to insure for him, if nominated, a triumphant election.

Resolved, That we mark with pleasure the evidently strong feeling of preference for the distinguished soldier of Niagara and Mexico developing itself in the various sections of the Union, and hail it as the precursor of a glorious future for the Whig party and the Country, believing, as we do, the triumph of Whig principles and their continued recognition in the administration of the affairs of the General Government to be essential to the prosperity of the country—and that that triumph will be most surely attained in case of the selection of Winfield Scott as our standard bearer.

Resolved, That General WINFIELD SCOTT has given ample evidence of ability, patriotism, honesty, integrity, and every other qualification requisite for a full and faithful discharge of the high duties of the Presidency of these United States. His ability and patriotism have been vindicated by an entire devotion of his services to his country since early manhood, and have been indelibly engraven upon the heights of Queenstown, of Chippewa, of Niagara, of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and Mexico. His sterling honesty and integrity of character, have been just as amply vindicated, not only by a faithful and full discharge of every duty in every official station occupied by him in a long and illustrious public career, but especially in his administration of affairs during the memorable march of the armies of the Republic in the conquest of Mexico. With a vast treasure necessarily at his command—a victorious and victoriously attached army at his control—an empire at his feet, and a dazzling fortune within his grasp—he did not hesitate to obey the civil mandate which called him from the field of triumph and glory, although that mandate was designed to dis-honor and degrade him—thus furnishing an example of submission to the laws of his country, which is worthy of being placed along side of that of the great and good Washington in the hour of his trial. Nor is it a soldier alone that General Scott claims our regard and admiration. His services on the Canadian frontier, in the Cherokee difficulties, and other high duties appertaining to the Civilian and Statesman, fully testify his eminent ability and fitness for any civil post, however exalted.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with pride and pleasure the able and patriotic administration of President Fillmore, who has amply vindicated the expression of popular suffrage in his election to the Vice Presidency in 1848.

Resolved, That DAVID A. BUEHLER, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed Delegate to represent the Whigs of Adams County, in the State Convention to assemble at Harrisburg, on the 25th of March next, and that he be instructed to support the nomination of Gen. Winfield Scott for the Presidency.

Resolved, That Col. J. J. KEHN, JACOB GRIEST, Esq., and Wm. D. HINES, Esq., be and they are hereby appointed Conferees to meet with the Conferees that may be chosen by the Whigs of York County, to select a Delegate to the Whig National Convention and an Elector for this Congressional District—if necessary.

Resolved, That Col. J. WALTER, Hon. JOHN MCGINLEY, and A. B. KURTZ, Esq., be and they are hereby appointed Conferees to meet with the Conferees that may be chosen by Franklin county, to select a Senatorial Delegate to the State Convention and an Elector for this Congressional District—if necessary.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting, signed by the officers, be published in the Whig papers of the county.

Signed, &c.

N. P. Willis, of the Home Journal, New York, brought an action against Mr. Forrest, the actor, for assault, and the jury, on Wednesday evening last, brought in a verdict for him of \$2,500. This is paying pretty dear for gratifying a belligerent propensity.

Terrible Mortality.—A Jamaica Journal publishes the appalling and almost incredible account that in the last year 40,000 persons were carried off by the fatal ravages of cholera, in that island.

The quantity of coal sent over the Reading Railroad for the week ending on Thursday last, was 24,312 tons, and for the year 241,811 tons. To same period last year 528,161 tons. Decrease 86,350 tons.

The store-house and shovel factory of Ames and Son, at Northampton, Mass., were destroyed by fire on Wednesday night—loss \$30,000, upon which there is only a partial insurance.

The Chicago Tribune, of the 26th, states that the cars from the West come into that city daily, loaded to their utmost capacity, with flour, grain, and other provisions. The amount of grain and other produce offered at every station, from Chicago to Buffalo, has increased beyond the capacity of the road to accommodate. The recent rally in prices is inducing farmers and others to send forward their surplus to a market.

Frighful Mortality.—A disease similar to the cold plague, broke out in the family of the Rev. Wm. Reed, of Washington county, Tenn., recently, of which three of his children died within a few hours after they were attacked. At the same time his sister was lying a corpse at a neighbor's, having died of consumption. A fourth child was attacked with this mysterious disease while returning from the funeral, and died shortly afterwards. Several other families had also been attacked, and many deaths ensued.

The exports of specie from New York, during the months of January and February, were \$6,433,501, an increase of \$4,160,531 on the same period last year.

A Mrs. McEwen, of Chicago, in attempting to rescue her little boy who had broken through the ice, fell in and perished with him.

V. B. PALMER, is an Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—BOSTON, Scollay's Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Buildings; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut sts.

Mr. S. E. COHEN, is also duly authorized to receive advertisements for this paper, and to receive for the same the City of Philadelphia. Mr. COHEN, is our only authorized Agent in that City, for advertisements and subscriptions to the "SENTINEL." His receipts there will be good.

Baltimore Price Current.	
Hour,	4 00 to 4 12
Wheat,	85 to 92
Rye,	73 to 74
Corn,	50 to 56
Oats,	34 to 36
Cloverseed,	5 50 to 5 62
Beef Cattle,	7 50 to 8 75

On the 26th ult. by Rev. John Ulrich, M. LOUIS SMITH to Miss BARBARA ANN DILL—both of this county.

On the 24th inst. by the same, Mr. DANIEL WEIGEL to Miss ANELIA AMANDA BRICKER—both of this county.

On the 4th inst. by the same, Mr. JACOB HARTMAN to Miss CATHERINE MILLER—both of this county.

On the 10th of February last, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. WILLIAM HALL, (formerly of this county) to Miss MARY ANN WYATT—both of Fayette county, Pa.

On the 26th ult. at Fairfield, Mrs. JANE M. CLEARLY, relict of Mr. Joseph M. Clearly, deceased, in the 84th year of her age, died.

On the 26th ult. in Union township, Mrs. CATHERINE BART, wife of Mr. Philip Bart, aged 77 years 5 months and 2 days.

On the 26th ult. in Berwick township, Mrs. CHRISTIANA HERMAN, wife of Mr. George Herman, aged 73 years 9 months and 24 days.

On the 26th ult. (at his brother's in law, in East Berlin) Mr. ABRAHAM PICKING, aged about 64 years.

On the 21st ult. in Westminster, Md., Mrs. JULIA A. GRAMMER, wife of the Editor of the "Carrolltonian," in the 24th year of her age, in Meadell township, on the 27th ult. MARY LAVINA, daughter of the late Israel and Julia Smith, aged 2 years and 1 day.

Near York Springs, on the 25th ult. MARY CATHERINE HAUSER, aged 6 months and 12 days.

On the 3d inst. Mrs. MAGDALENA MILLER, wife of the late Levi Miller, aged 51 years 10 months and 2 days.

On the 3d inst. Mrs. MAGDALENA MILLER, wife of the late Levi Miller, aged 51 years 10 months and 2 days.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be offered at Public Sale, on Monday the 26th day of March, inst., at the late residence of GEORGE BUCKHILL, deceased, in Meadell township Adams county, the REAL ESTATE of said George Buckhill, consisting of:

TWO TRACTS OF MOUNTAIN LAND.

The FIRST situate in Meadell township a forested adjoining lands of Wm. D. Gobeck, Esq., heirs of William Bell, deceased, and others.

Containing 30 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one story LOG HOUSE, Log Stable, and Spring-house.

Also, under and near the residue covered with about one-half of this Tract is under cultivation; the residue covered with thriving young Timber, principally Chestnut.

Also, at the same time and place, on which are erected a one story LOG HOUSE, Log Stable, and Spring-house.

Also, under and near the residue covered with about one-half of this Tract is under cultivation; the residue covered with thriving young Timber, principally Chestnut.

Also, at the same time and place, on which are erected a one story LOG HOUSE, Log Stable, and Spring-house.

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Also, under and near the residue covered with about one-half of this Tract is under cultivation; the residue covered with thriving young Timber, principally Chestnut.

Also, at the same time and place, on which are erected a one story LOG HOUSE, Log Stable, and Spring-house.

## TAVERN LICENSES.

IN THE MATTER of the intended application of GEORGE W. MCLELLAN, for a License to keep a Public House in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county—an old stand:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with George W. McLehlan, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for, do certify that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and to entertain strangers and travellers; and that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

March 5. 31

IN THE MATTER of the intended application of ARNOLD GARDNER, for a License to keep a Public House in Latimore township, Adams county—an old stand:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Latimore township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with Arnold Gardner, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for, do certify that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and to entertain strangers and travellers; and that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

March 5. 31

IN THE MATTER of the intended application of NICHOLAS MORITZ, for a License to keep a Public House in Freedom township, Adams county—an old stand:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Freedom township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with Nicholas Moritz, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for, do certify that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and to entertain strangers and travellers; and that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

March 5. 31

IN THE MATTER of the intended application of JACOB B. TROSEL, for a License to keep a Public House in Butler township, Adams county—an old stand:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Butler township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with Jacob B. Trosel, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for, do certify that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and to entertain strangers and travellers; and that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

March 5. 31

IN THE MATTER of the intended application of GEORGE B. STOVER, for a License to keep a Public House in Franklin township, Adams county—an old stand:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with George B. Stover, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for, do certify that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and to entertain strangers and travellers; and that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

March 5. 31

IN THE MATTER of the intended application of ARNOLD COX, for a License to keep a Public House in Hampton, Reading township, Adams county—an old stand:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Reading township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with Arnold Cox, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for, do certify that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and to entertain strangers and travellers; and that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

March 5. 31

IN THE MATTER of the intended application of HENRY SLAYBAUGH, for a License to keep a Public House in Butler township, Adams county:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Butler township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with Henry Slaybaugh, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for, do certify that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and to entertain strangers and travellers; and that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

March 5. 31

IN THE MATTER of the intended application of DANIEL BROUGH, for a License to keep a Public House in Franklin township, Adams county—an old stand:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with Daniel Brough, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for, do certify that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and to entertain strangers and travellers; and that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

March 5. 31

IN THE MATTER of the intended application of DANIEL BROUGH, for a License to keep a Public House in Franklin township, Adams county—an old stand:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with Daniel Brough, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for, do certify that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and to entertain strangers and travellers; and that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

March 5. 31

## POOR-HOUSE ACCOUNTS.

Alex'r Cobean, Esq. Treasurer, In account with the Directors of the Poor & of the House of Employment of the County of Adams—being from the 7th day of January, 1851, to the 6th day of January, 1852:

Jan.	To balance in hands of Treasurer at last settlement,	\$102 85
	Order on S. Fabnestock, Co.	
Feb.	"	200 00
"	"	200 00
March,	"	500 00
April,	"	400 00
"	"	400 00
May,	"	150 00
July,	"	300 00
Aug.	"	300 00
Sept.	"	250 00
Nov.	"	250 00
Jan.	"	600 00
"	"	150 00
		\$1,428 85
	By Cash paid out as follows:	

CR.

Merchandise,	\$240 29
Groceries,	797 32
Flour, Grain, and grinding,	196 62
Support of out-door paupers,	476 37
Funeral expenses of do.	119 88
Pork bills and Stock Hogs,	431 88
Wagon expenses,	60 00
Executing orders,	10 9

## A Test Vote on the Tariff.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, on the 8th ult., Mr. Welch, (Whig) of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution, that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill modifying and altering the Tariff of 1846, by substituting, wherever practicable, specific for ad valorem duties, with such rates of duty as will yield a sufficient revenue, and with discrimination in favor of iron and other articles of domestic manufacture and production, and the labor of our own citizens against foreign competition. Objections being made, Mr. Welch moved a suspension of the rules, and on this, as a test question, asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The motion was disagreed to by yeas 60, nays 108. Of the 60 who voted for a suspension of the rules, and virtually in favor of altering the present Tariff, 50 were Whigs, 7 Locofocos, and 3 Free Soil. Of the 108 who voted against Protection—55 were Locofocos and 53 Whigs. These 13 Whigs, be it remembered, all hail from the South, and were elected on the Union and State Rights ticket. All the Whig members from Pennsylvania, in their seats at the time, voted to suspend the rules. All the Locofoco members from this State, except Curtis and Parker—voted with the Free Traders of the South! The large vote against disturbing the present Tariff, and the number of Pennsylvania Locos who on this occasion proved recalcitrant to the interests of their State, furnish a hopeless case for any alteration so far as the present Congress is concerned.

As this vote is ominous of the fate of the Tariff, the yeas and nays ought to be published for future reference. We therefore give them below. **Our Representative, Mr. KURTZ,** it will be observed, voted against Protection!

**YEAS**—Messrs. Charles Allen, Allison, Appleton, of Mass.; Barrere, Bell, Bennett, Biggins, Bowie, Boyd, Branton, Briggs, Brown, of N. J.; Cabell, Campbell, of Ohio; Chandler, Chapman, Conger, Curtis, Doty, Dunce, Evans, Fowler, Fuller, of Pa.; Gentry, Giddings, Goodnow, Goodrich, Harper, Hascall, Haven, Holard, Horsford, John W. Howe, Thos. W. Howe, King, of R. I.; Man, Martin, Meacham, Miller, Miser, Newton, Parker, Penniman, Perkins, Porter, Price, Schoolcraft, Seymour, of N. Y.; Seymour, of Conn.; Stanley, Stanton, of Ohio; Stratton, Stratton, Taylor, Thurston, Washburn, Watkins, Welch and White, of Ky.

**NAYS**—Abercrombie, of Ala.; Andrews, Averett, Babcock, Bailey, of Ga.; Bayley, of Va.; Beale, Biscoe, Brown, of Miss.; Buell, Busby, Cable, of Ohio; Caldwell, Campbell, of Illinois; Carter, Caskey, Christian, Clark, Clingan, Cobb, Daniel, Davis, of Indiana; Dawson, Dean, Dimmick, Disney, Eastman, Edmondson, Ewing, Faulkner, Ficklin, Fitch, Floyd, Freeman, Gable, Gaylord, Gorman, Green, Grey, Grow, Hall, Harris, of Tenn.; Harris, of Ala.; Hart, Hendricks, Henna, Hubbard, Holliday, Houston, Howard, Ives, Johnson, of Tenn.; Johnson, of Ga.; Johnson, of Ohio; Johnson, of Ark.; Jones, of Tenn.; Jones, of Pa.; KURTZ, Litcher, Lockhart, Mace, McKorkle, M'Nahan, M'Mullen, M'Nair, M'Queen, Millison, Malony, Morehead, Murphy, Nadors, Olds, Orr, Outlaw, Peaslee, Penn, of La.; Polk, Powell, Rantoul, Riddle, Robie, Robinson, Savage, Scurry, Smart, Smith, Stanton, of Tenn.; Stanton, of Ky.; Stevens, of N. Y.; Stephens, of Ga.; Stone, St. Martin, Stuart, Sutherland, Sweetser, Thompson, of Va.; Townsend, Venable, Wallace, Ward, White, of Ala.; Wilcox, Wildrick, Williams and Woodward.

**The Maine Liquor Law.**—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Court House in Harrisburg, on Thursday evening week, for the purpose of taking measures to secure the passage of the bill now pending before the Legislature, for the total prohibition of the traffic of intoxicating liquor. The public mind has become thoroughly aroused upon this subject, and the crowded hall, and attentive audience gave evidence of the intense interest with which our citizens regard every movement which bears upon the proposed reform. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Coombs of the city of Lancaster, and the Rev. Dr. Peck of Dickinson College, both gentlemen eloquent of the Methodist persuasion. Mr. Coombs, who first took the stand, discussed the whole subject at some length, and with very considerable force; examining it in all its various aspects, and making an able argument in favor of the passage of a prohibitory law. Dr. Peck was equally happy in his remarks, and both speakers were heard with undivided attention, by a deeply interested audience.

After the latter gentleman had concluded, a series of resolutions were adopted, taking a decided ground in favor of the passage of a prohibitory law similar to the Maine statute, and urging the subject upon the immediate attention of the Legislature. —*Telegraph.*

**Making a Rain.**—A new plan for making money—new here, though common in large cities—was recently carried into effect in Reading, and with at least temporary success. The facts, as we understand, are as follows:—Some evenings ago, about 7 o'clock, a young married man of that place was passing the house of one Valentine Riffert, in South Fifth street, when the wife of Riffert addressed him, stating that her husband wished to speak to him, and invited him to enter the house. After some hesitation he did so, when the lady locked the door, and very unceremoniously seated herself on his lap. Not relishing such demonstrations of affection he pulled her from him, when she let herself fall on the floor and made an alarm. The husband—in pursuance of a plan he had previously laid—in company with another man, then rushed from a back room, brandishing a dirk knife, and threatening death, or at least imprisonment for felonious assault on his injured better half, or, as a compromise, five hundred dollars. The victim, in terror of the law, finally agreed to pay \$100, which he procured and paid over. Mr. Riffert then flourished about town for some days in high spirits, and unusually flush. His dissipated wardrobe was replenished, provisions laid in, and he became a great patron of auctions and oyster cellars. In the meantime the swindled party discovered his rights, and a prosecution for a conspiracy was instituted, and Riffert lodged in the Castle. Discovering that the "speculation" was not likely to terminate as fortunately as he had anticipated, the money was made up and repaid, and Mr. R. discharged. It is not likely that he will try his luck again in this kind of financing.

## Elopement—Bigamy—The Bird Caught.

An elopement or a run-away match took place in this vicinity a few days since. The parties are a young lady about eighteen years old, whose parents reside in Swedenburg, on the opposite side of the river, and a man named Thomas Maitland, who has a wife and two children living in Reading. Maitland, it appears, has been employed for some months back, in peddling stoves, and was in the habit of stopping at the "Unicorn Tavern," on the Lancaster Turnpike, where he met the young lady alluded to, who for convenience sake we shall call Miss C., her sister being married to the gentleman keeping the house. He afterwards visited her at her father's house.

Some time after, her parents were informed that he was a married man, when they forbade him coming to the house. Maitland, however, who it would appear was an accomplished villain, was never daunted, but laid his plans still deeper to accomplish the ruin of his unsuspecting victim. In order to counteract the report, he brought a person from Reading, who drove his (M's) wagon to her father's house, on pretence of selling a stove, while M. remained at a public house in the neighborhood. Upon being informed that they had recently purchased a stove of M., he manifested much interest in him, stating they were old acquaintances, and represented him as a single man, of unexceptionable character.

On the first of February, M. came to the "Unicorn" in a one horse wagon, where he met Miss C. They then went to Reading, where they were married by the Rev. Mr. Brown. After which they proceeded to Lancaster, where they remained two or three days.

Before leaving Reading, M. took about \$20 of his wife's money, her gold watch and chain, and left a penny on the table, telling her to live upon that until he returned. Upon these things being made known, Mr. Jacob Hurst and ——— started in pursuit. They overtook them at Bellefonte, in Centre county, where they had put up for the night. They were brought back, and Mrs. C. returned to her parents, while Mr. M. was furnished with lodgings for the present, in our new jail. The Reading Journal states that he purchased the horse and wagon on credit, under pretence that he was going South to sell patents, at a salary of \$800 per annum. It is also stated that he borrowed considerable money, and purchased numerous articles of clothing, &c., on credit, besides committing numerous frauds upon his former employers. —*Montgomery Watchman.*

**Something Like a Man.**—The following is a detailed description of the young giant now in Charleston:

We had the curiosity to drop in at the room a few evenings since, and had an interview with the young Nova Scotia giant, Mr. Andrew McKaskill, now exhibiting here. We may now safely assert that we have seen a giant—a real downright and upright giant, worthy to have been a descendant of the great Goliath of Gath. We have heard of Larry O'Brien, who used to light his pipe at a street lamp, and look in at second story windows, and we have seen many tall persons in our time, but we never had a true idea of a giant, until we saw this youth, for he is but 19 years old. He is not only tall, his height being 7 feet 10 1/2 inches, but his frame is immense, and conveys the idea of great strength. Think of a man measuring 4 feet 9 inches around the chest; 4 feet 2 inches around the waist; 2 feet 8 inches around the thigh; 2 feet 4 inches around the knee, &c. His shoe is 1 foot 4 inches long, and would make a cradle for a tolerably large sized baby.

It is impossible to conceive a more imposing and majestic form than he presents, dressed in the full Highland costume, and with the plume of his bonnet away up in the air. Tall men appear quite pygmies by his side; we measured arms with him, and could just reach his elbow; and stretching upward, could only touch his cheek bone with the tip of our finger.

He is really a physical wonder. It is a remarkable fact, that until his twelfth year he was quite a dwarf; but when he began to stretch out, he made up for lost time, and has increased for the last seven years at the rate of two-thirds of an inch per month, and is still growing!

## Terrible Tragedy in Iowa.

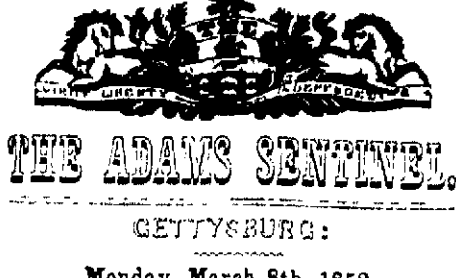
St. Louis, Feb. 26.—We learn from Burlington, Iowa, that a terrible tragedy was enacted, on Friday last, near Fort Snelling, which, for ferocity and cold blooded atrocity, has seldom been equalled. It appears that some five years since, a man named Wm. Wingate, and possessed of considerable property, settled with his family in Pottawatomie county, in Iowa, and took up a large tract of land. Soon after he became a convert to Mormonism, and abandoned his family; but, about a year since, returned and claimed possession of his property, which was all yielded to him by his sons, two of whom had been married during his absence, and the mother and sons refusing the overtures towards a reconciliation, removed and settled a short distance from Fort Snelling.

Wingate seems, since that time, to have associated himself with a gang of half-breeds of the most lawless character, and on Thursday week, in company with several of them, again visited his family and claimed shelter. His sons offered every hospitality to him, but would not admit his companions, and they all accordingly left together, but on Friday night returned again, and on being refused admittance, and the door closed against them, they fired upon the inmates, killing Mrs. Wingate and the eldest of the four young men.

They subsequently set fire to the building, and as the surviving inmates attempted to escape, the two young women were killed, and the dwelling and out-houses then burned to ashes.

## Late from the Cape de Verde.

Boston, March 1.—We have accounts from the Cape de Verde Islands to the 31st of January, stating that there had been much sickness among the Islands, especially at St. Andrew's and St. Vincent's—at the latter place nearly three fourths of the population had died. At St. Andrew's the number of deaths had been very great, and at last accounts the mortality was increasing. The Islands had also suffered greatly from gales and severe rain storms. Many houses had been prostrated and the crops destroyed to such an extent as to leave scarcely enough for the inhabitants to subsist on. They were living in mud hovels, which was one cause of the great mortality among them.



GETTYSBURG:

Monday, March 8th, 1852.

**The colored boy named JOHN JONSON,** who was convicted at the last Court of Quarter Sessions in this place, of robbery, was sentenced on Tuesday last, to one year's imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. A motion for a new trial had been made, which was argued at the Adjourned Court on Tuesday, but the Court over-ruled it, and sentenced the prisoner.

**The bill for laying out a State Road** from Deardorff's Mill in this county, via Weiglestown, to York, has passed both branches of the Legislature, and been approved by the Governor. This road, it appears, caused considerable excitement at York, and large delegations *pro* and *con* were in attendance at Harrisburg, to *bore* upon the subject. Some three hundred persons were in attendance before the Senate Committee on Roads and Bridges, giving their views in regard to the road.

**The Hanover Spectator** says that, should the weather continue favorable, they hope to have it in their power to announce the opening of their Railroad by the first of April next.

**Harper's Magazine,** for March, has been received. It is filled, as usual, with highly interesting and instructive matter. There are 21 illustrations. The publishers have completed an arrangement by which they will receive, regularly in advance of its publication in England or the U. States, sheets of a new Novel, by Dickens, to be entitled "Bleak House," or "the East Wind." For this privilege, they have paid \$2,000. There are now 75,000 copies of Harper's Magazine issued, and it is still rapidly increasing.

**The Board of Canal Commissioners** have passed a resolution, closing the several divisions of the Pennsylvania Canal every Saturday night at 12 o'clock, and remain closed until 12 o'clock on Sunday night, except for the passage of packet boats.

**The Presbyterian Church in Lancaster** has divided, a portion having seceded, and been organized as the "Second Presbyterian Church." The "First Presbyterian" has elected Mr. Schenck, of Princeton, as their pastor.

**Col. JOHN B. WELTER,** (dem.) formerly of Ohio, has been elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of California. Two days were spent in the election. He succeeds Col. Fremont.

**Counterfeit Notes.**—The counterfeit \$5 notes on the Bank of Middletown, Pa., heretofore stated to be in circulation, are said to be extremely hard to detect, as are also counterfeit \$2's on the Harrisburg Bank, and \$2's on the Lancaster Bank, and Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.

**Why National Convention.**—Delegates have been chosen to the Whig National Convention from New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee and California. Delegates at large have also been chosen in Wisconsin, and one district delegate from New York.

**A young man, named Edward Carl,** from Baltimore, while driving a wagon on Saturday week, at Westminster, found fault with one of his horses, and while laboring the poor beast, struck an awkward blow by which he dislocated his shoulder!

**The steamer Cambria** sailed from Boston for Liverpool on Wednesday, with 19 passengers and \$10,000 in specie.

**On Monday last,** the steam tow-boat Mary Kingsland, whilst coming up the river at New Orleans, towing several vessels, burst three of her boilers, killing the 22 engineer, two deck hands, and one fireman, and severely wounding three others. The vessels were not injured.

**The winter in Europe.**—The winter, which has been so severe here, has been very spring-like in Europe. In Paris, at the beginning of February, roses, lilacs and hyacinths filled the flower markets. According to advices from the North, a milder season has not been experienced, even as far as Norway, since the commencement of the century.

**According to the report of the Commissioners of the General Land Office** there will be 42,600,000 acres of land for sale the present year. The minimum price per acre is \$1 25, which places it in the power of every man who wills it to own a farm.

**The Paris correspondent of the Daily News** asserts that the French government had resolved upon calling upon the Belgian government to remove the monumental lion and other commemorative monuments raised upon the field of Waterloo. The attempt, it made, will be formally resisted by England.

**About the Specter.**—During the month of February, we received from California about \$8,000,000 of gold, and during the same time we shipped to Europe \$8,787,560, leaving us minus in a single month \$787,560. At this rate, it is worth while for us to tag about the big jills of the dust received from our Dorado.

## Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

This body assembled at Harrisburg on Thursday last, and was, we believe, pretty fully attended. The Hon. Wm. Hopkins presided. The Convention voted *viva* voice for a candidate for President, to be presented to the National Convention. Mr. Buchanan received 97 votes, Gen. Cass 31, Gen. Houston 2, and Mr. Walker 2.

It was then moved that the Convention unanimously concur in the nomination of Mr. Buchanan. The yeas and nays being called, were 102 yeas, 30 nays. This vote created considerable sensation. There was a great deal of warm feeling in the Convention, and sometimes angry altercation, hissing, stamping, and applauding. The Cass-men, in and out of the Convention, loudly condemn the course pursued by the Buchanan men.

A protest was presented by 24 delegates, clothed in most emphatic terms against the action of the majority, and expressing a determination to decline participating any further in the selection of Delegates to the National Convention. Well, this is all "water for our mill."

**On Friday, Col. Wm. SEARIGHT,** of Fayette county, was nominated for Canal Commissioner.

**The annual commencement of Pennsylvania Medical College,** at Philadelphia, was held on Friday last. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred by the Rev. Dr. BAUGHEN, of Gettysburg, upon 84 young gentlemen. An excellent valedictory address was delivered to the graduates by Prof. GILBERT.

We have not received a list of the graduates, but we learn that Wm. KENT GILBERT, of this place, is among the number.

**Nothing of interest in Congress** or our State Legislature.

**A large meeting of the friends of Mr. Webster** was held in the City of New York on Friday last—at which that distinguished Statesman was nominated for the Presidency.

## Latest from Europe.

The steamer America arrived at Halifax on Thursday, with Liverpool dates to the 21st ult.

The price of flour was unchanged. The only news of interest from Europe, is the resignation of the English Ministry, on account of having been defeated in the Militia bill. All sorts of rumors were afloat at Liverpool, as to who was likely to succeed Lord John Russell. It was thought the Earl of Derby would be appointed Premier.

## Austria and the United States.

We find the following in the correspondence of the London Daily News. We do not suppose that the Emperor's coldness will much disturb Mr. McCurdy's (our Charge) peace of mind, although such treatment of our representative may not be palatable to the people and government of the United States. No such pettiness of spleen has been shown to Mr. Hulsemann:

The official papers confirm the fact of a despatch having been received by the last American post, from the Chevalier Hulsemann, Austrian Charge d'Affaires at Washington, stating that "he had broken off all diplomatic intercourse with the Government of the United States." The position of the American representative at this court has long been both difficult and disagreeable. The behavior of both the court and the cabinet toward him has been even suffered to be commented on in the censor ridden press, and, after a residence in Vienna of about twelve months, he is stated never to have been received by the Emperor till within the last week or so, and then very coldly, and not in a private audience.

**There never was a time,** says the Whig State Journal, when the Whig party entered into a Presidential campaign with greater hopes of success than the present.

Among the many choice spirits of the party in various sections of the country, there seems to be but three prominently forward as candidates (Fillmore, Scott and Webster) and they in such a manner that, whoever may be the successful one, he is certain to receive the hearty support of the friends of the others.

**Petitions are pouring into the Legislature** by thousands, in favor of the Maine Liquor law; and there appears to be a general enthusiasm on the subject. The State Journal says, that the Harrisburg petition contains the names of the landlords of several of their principal hotels—Messrs. Sanders, Herr, Coverly, and Kranser. It also adds:—"The petitions from Allegheny contain the names of all the Judges of that county, all the County officers, seventy-four lawyers, embracing nearly the entire Bar, besides ten or fifteen thousand citizens. The Philadelphia petitions contain the names of forty or fifty thousand persons—among them all the Clergymen, and many of the Judges and Lawyers. The whole number of the petitions for the Maine Law, up to this time, is not less than one hundred thousand."

**The Baltimore Annual Conference of the North E. Church** assembled at Cumberland, Md., on Wednesday last. The Rev. Dr. James was the presiding Bishop.

**There appears to be a great deal of trouble among the civil authorities at Pittsburgh.** The Mayor and the Councils are completely at issue upon their rights. A committee of their latter bodies seized by force the watch-house and all the books; and two sets of officers are now on duty. What will be the result, is not known.

## New Taverns.

We are gratified to find, that Judge Stryker, President Judge of the Courts of Montgomery and Bucks, has laid down an excellent rule by which he means to be governed in the granting of licenses for new taverns. He requires, in the first place, all such petitions to lay over for one term, in order that, should there exist in any locality, objections to the opening of a tavern there, sufficient time may be afforded to make these objections known to the Court. In addition to this, the Court will require satisfactory evidence that the granting of any new license must be shown to be demanded by the public necessities, as a house of entertainment for travelers, and not merely with a view to oblige the individual applicant whose pecuniary interests are to be promoted thereby. —*Germ. Tel.*

## Methodist Convention.

On Wednesday last, a Convention of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, favorable to lay representation in their Conferences, met at Philadelphia. Professor Allen, of Girard College, presided. Resolutions were offered to the effect, that the Constitution of the Church ought to be so amended as to admit lay delegates in the General and Annual Conferences, under such restrictions as not to conflict with the rights of the Clergy in their appropriate duties, and that every circuit be allowed, annually, to elect one lay delegate for every effective minister in full connection whom such circuits support. The expenses of all delegates to be paid as at present, so that the poorest members of the Church may have an equal chance to be heard with the wealthy.

On Thursday the resolutions were passed, and a committee of ten appointed to attend the annual conference at Boston, for the purpose of urging their views.

Thirty-three churches were represented in the Convention.

**Mr. McGuire,** one of the special agents of the Post Office Department, arrested Wm. H. Haines, on the 19th ultimo at Middletown, Frederick county, Va., and committed him to the jail at Martinsburg, for taking money from the mails at the Post Office at Hainesville, in that County. He confesses having taken \$2,150—it was taken at different times. He invested \$1,300 in St. Louis, and disposed of nearly all the balance; he is not yet twenty years old—is the son of one of their most respectable and worthy citizens. This unfortunate young man, and his father's family, have the warmest sympathy of the community.

**Major Richard P. Hammond,** late of U. S. Army, and formerly of Hagerstown, Maryland, has been elected Speaker of the California House of Delegates.

**The extensive Nail factory** attached to the Portage Iron Works, two miles above Hollidaysburg, was burnt down on the 27th ult. The loss is estimated at \$8,000.

**The steamer Crescent City,** with California mails to the 1st of February, arrived at New York yesterday week. She brought \$1,300,000 in gold, on freight, and 145 passengers. The steamer Prometheus arrived on the day preceding, with 334 passengers, and upwards of \$400,000 of gold.

**On the morning of Sunday week,** in a gale of wind, the spire of the Unitarian Church at Syracuse, N. Y. was blown down, and fell upon the roof of the church, crushing the building to the ground, and rendering the edifice a complete mass of ruins. The rear wall fell upon a house adjoining, nearly destroying it also. Two bed-rooms in the portion nearest to the church—one occupied by two young ladies, and the other by a young man—were rendered a perfect wreck, yet the occupants escaped without serious injury. The church was nearly new, and valued at \$6,000.

**Death of the Last of the Boston Tea Party.**—David Kinnison, the last survivor of the Bostonians who threw the tea overboard in Boston Harbor, died at his residence in Chicago, on the 24th of February, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and fifteen years.

**Horses.**—There appears to be no end to the number of droves of horses on their way from the west to the east. A larger number passed through Brownsville, Pa., last week, than was ever witnessed before, in the same length of time.

**Miss Mary F. Choate,** aged 17 years, was burned to death at Salem, Mass., last week, by the explosion of a can of burning fluid.

**The Maine Liquor Law in Reading.**—The Journal says that a number of the tax-collectors of Reading and elsewhere, have expressed their appreciation of the Maine Law, and will assist to obtain it. They are satisfied that their business would be better, without the sale of liquor, by the diminution of public houses which would take place in consequence. Their business also would be pleasanter and more respectable, &c. &c.

**Two Hundred Dollars for a Hand.**—A jury at Philadelphia, on Friday, decided that the right hand of a laboring man, in the prime of life, with a family dependent upon him, is worth exactly two hundred dollars—that is they gave damages against a stable keeper and a carpenter for that amount, in favor of a coachman who lost his hand by a fall falling upon it, the accident being caused by the negligence of the defendants. The interest of \$200 is \$12 a year, a dollar a month, or a fraction less than twenty-five cents a week.

## Indiana Locofoco State Convention.

The Indianapolis State Journal relates the following incident which occurred at the above named meeting:

Mr. Case, at one time connected with the Cincinnati Inquirer, introduced a resolution in favor of universal war, and of whipping all Europe into Republicans, whether they wanted republics or not.

Mr. Case said that "place Gen. Scott at the head of ten thousand American soldiers, and he would march to the gates of St. Petersburg." This remark called down thunders of applause, in which the Whigs present joined. At this, Mr. Hughes suggested that they intended to "send Gen. Scott to the head waters of Salt River, and could not spare him to go and whip Russia."—"No matter for that," said the indomitable Case, "Scott could go to Salt River, and afterwards whip Russia, and the balance of Europe thrown in." This did not sit very well with the Democracy. We heard one of them swear that he did not come there to hear a Whig speech.

## Loco Foco Trickery.

The New York Assembly has all along been a tie; but, the other day, during the absence of some of the Whig members, an accidental Locofoco majority hastily decided a contested seat by ousting the Whig sitting member, and thus the Locofocos are now in a majority.

**The Supreme Court of the U. States** has at last decided the great case of the Wheeling Bridge. They say that the Company must elevate the Bridge so as to permit vessels to pass without obstruction.

**The Supreme Court of the U. States** has decided against the claim of Mrs. Myra Gaines, wife of Gen. Gaines, which, it appears, is a final disposition of the case. She commenced the prosecution of her claim, as the daughter of Daniel Clarke, of New Orleans, to his real estate, about 19 years ago, when she was Mrs. Whitney. Subsequently, she married Gen. Gaines, who espoused her cause as well as her, and devoted his fortune to its promotion. Gen. Gaines expended in the suit the proceeds of two estates which he owned—one at Louisville, and the other in Tennessee—which he sold for about \$100,000. He also expended his pay and emoluments, amounting to about \$6,000 a year. Some of Mrs. Gaines' friends have also advanced considerable sums in her aid. Now all is lost, and she is in a state of comparative destitution. Such is, too often, the result of the law's uncertainty!

**It is estimated that about four thousand California-bound passengers** were in Panama at last accounts awaiting passage up the coast. It is stated also that twelve to fourteen deaths occur per day in the American hospital at that place. Every attention possible is bestowed upon the sick.

A large number of condemned vessels were loading with passengers at Panama at high rates for San Francisco, the great majority of which it is to be feared, will never reach their port of destination; while two-thirds of the balance will be likely to consume from four to six months in making the passage. As they are in nearly every instance badly provisioned and poorly watered, much suffering must be experienced amongst those who are so unfortunate as to take passage in them. We learn that \$250 are being freely offered for deck passages on the steamers.

**The New British Arctic Expedition** to search for Sir John Franklin is ordered to be in readiness to sail by the 15th of April. The following appointments for the expedition have been announced:

"Sir Edward Belcher to command the expedition; Capt. Henry K. Lett to command the Resolute; Commander George Richards to command the Assistance; Commander Francis L. McClintock to command the Intrepid; screw steamer. Upwards of fifty lieutenants have made application for service in the expedition, but not more than four or five will be appointed, unless an additional steamer should be employed."

**The Paris letters** per the Franklin to the Courrier des Etats Unis, announce that a petition was being signed in the Department and would be presented to the Senate, requesting that body to proclaim the Empire and make it hereditary in the family of Napoleon. The movement was in accordance with the wishes of the voters of the 2d and 21st of December, 1848, and 1851. The tendencies on all hands are strongly in favor of the Empire.

**The Prince President** organizes his household the same as a sovereign, having a large military staff, major, two grand equestrians, &c.

**The town of Lagos, on the West Coast of Africa,** was almost totally destroyed by the British Squadron, on the 26th and 27th of December. The English ships sustained severe losses, having 30 men killed and 66 wounded. This great casualty was caused by one of the steamers (the Bloodhound), having grounded within range of a battery of 13 guns. These hostilities were undertaken in consequence of the King having refused to ratify a treaty of peace for the suppression of the slave trade.

An immense quantity of Natives were killed, during the two days' fighting, and the King or Chief was deposed and another substituted. There is said to have been 10,000 Natives engaged behind stockades, &c.

**A Consuming Disease.**—More than one-sixth of the deaths in Boston during the past two years, have been by that fearful scourge, consumption.

## Plain Questions.

Is it right for a country like this, capable of existing by itself, independently of any foreign productions, to be constantly importing into the variations of a foreign market, and as a weekly steamer arrives, troubling alive to all its fluctuations?

Is it not better for us, to create a home market for our agricultural products, and thus have a never failing resource, near the producer?

If we manufacture at home those goods which we now obtain from abroad, would we not create such a home market, in the necessary wants of operatives and the mechanics working for them?

Is it a proper situation for a country like ours to have its national and state stocks owned abroad?

Is it an indication of the prosperous condition of trade to find the yearly demand for our grain crops decreasing; and, notwithstanding this constant payment in cotton, grain, stocks and gold, our foreign indebtedness so constantly accumulating, that exchange is some ten per cent. against us?

Has any one thought of the effect on trade and the money market, should the gold of California fail? Must not the banks then be called upon for their specie to meet this foreign indebtedness? Will they not be obliged to curtail their discounts; in some instances, to cease discounting entirely?

Cannot any one see that all this foreign indebtedness and the consequences it brings upon trade and prosperity might be prevented, by making at home what we obtain abroad?

Are there not now thousands of American operatives ready and anxious to make what we now purchase in Europe, and thus support themselves and their families by the labor to which they have been accustomed?

Is not then the policy that would protect American labor, American ingenuity and American industry against foreign competition, the proper policy to be pursued by our government?

When the present Tariff was passed, (says the Albany Journal,) we were told that it would secure to our farmers an abundant and inexhaustible market for their breadstuffs. This was an important consideration. Our surplus agricultural products were accumulating so rapidly that an outlet was of primary importance. Very many, previously hostile to a change of the well-working tariff of 1842, acquiesced in the change, under false representations of its friends. For a time these glowing predictions seemed likely to be fulfilled. Famine favored them, and secured a demand for our breadstuffs which was quite overwhelming. The following table shows the value of exports for the several years named:

It will be seen that with the famine years the usual demand ceased; and that now our exports are nearly down to the average standard of previous years.

The truth is, that, however excessive our imports may be, Great Britain will only take our breadstuffs in exchange on compulsion. So long as it is for her interest to buy her wheat and flour here, she will do so, but not an hour longer. So that, while our own manufacturers and artisans are suffering from the ruinous competition of the cheap labor of Europe, our farmers find a growing home market checked by a policy sanctioned under a delusive promise that the destruction of one market would be more than made up by the opening of another.

**The Physic Nonsense.**—The recent appointments by Gov. Lowe of Maryland, have created quite a hubbub in the ranks of the Democracy of that State. The chief point of excitement is in Baltimore, where an almost clean sweep has been made.—This is Locofocoism devouring democracy, as the old officers were almost exclusively of that school. Scarcely one of the old incumbents, who received their appointments from Governor Thomas, has been left to tell the tale of sorrow. The Governor has made a clean sweep. The disappointment, however, of his political friends, who were almost certain of being retained in office, is beyond language to describe. The imprecations are loud and strong against this carrying out of their own doctrine of "rotation in office."

